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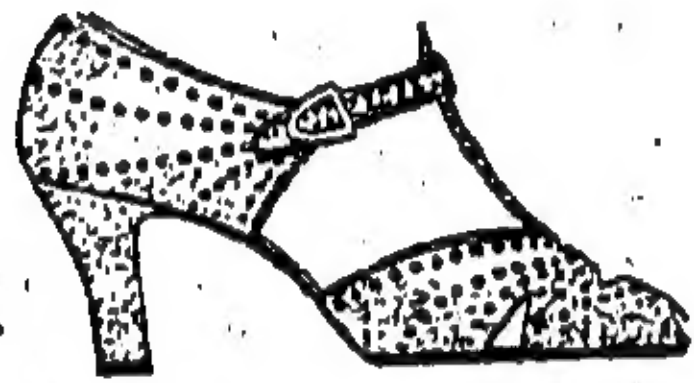
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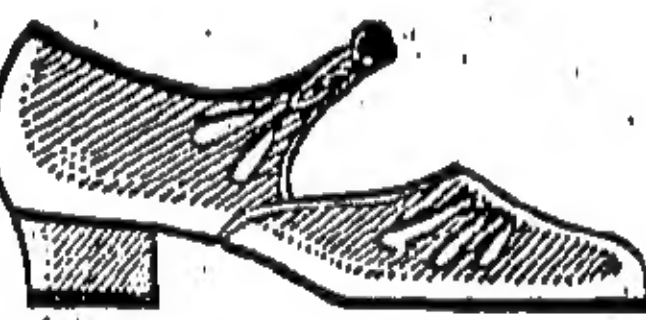
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Ladies' Salon

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Conversation Makes Cowards of us All

The writer of the following article suggests that conversation is dead because people have lost the art of intelligent talk. Guests at parties are almost afraid to open their mouths and hostesses are equally terrified lest they will, in case the results lead to boredom. She suggests that the art of conversation should be gently but firmly revived. Intelligent conversation is, after all, a pleasant pastime.

"BUT WHAT shall I do to amuse them?" demanded the would-be hostess anxiously. "We haven't room for dancing, and the Browns don't play bridge, and old Colonel Robinson is rather deaf and hates listening-in, and..."

"Why not just talk?" I asked mildly. If I had said, "Why not get under the table and play Indians-in-a-Cave?" I don't suppose my friend could have been more astonished.

But I did not give her time to draw breath. I plunged into a passionate plea for the lost art of conversation. "Must we be for ever 'amused'?" I inquired; must we be always doing this and doing that; couldn't we sometimes just sit at ease, without a card-pack between our fingers, without a Corinthian bagatelle ball in our hands, without, for once, the impersonal tones of the B.B.C. interrupting the flow of our friendship; couldn't we be allowed simply to talk?"

Breath recovered, my friend darted to the attack. "But people are such bores if you let them start talking."

I pounced. "No, they're not—that's where you're all wrong. Of course I know that without the art of listening, the art of conversation is lost. And that's just where we moderns go wrong; we all want to talk—we none of us want to listen—naturally anyone else who talks is regarded as a bore. What we've got to do is to cultivate the art of listening."

Thinking it over, I decided that the underlying trouble was probably incurable. If you don't want to know how the other fellow lives, if you have not an insatiable interest in people, places, things—well, stick to dancing or bridge. But with the others, those who have that noble curiosity, that desire to sharpen their minds on the whetstone of other minds, surely a discriminating hostess could form a modern interpretation of that time-honoured but lost institution, the salon.

Oh, I know she would have more difficulties to contend with than, say, her great-grandmother had. In those days, if egotism did urge everyone to monopolise the conversation, or failing that, to yawn at proceedings, at any rate politeness kept these tendencies in check. With courtesy you listened.



Still the "Parish Pump."

Nowadays we haven't any courtesy, but we have a great slice of egotism and a great idea of our own knowledgeableness, and yet without too much of the "parish pump" in our outlook to be interested in things outside our immediate cognisance.

In the old days, when so much was strange, anyone with first-hand travels, or first-hand knowledge on a special subject, was listened to with interest and respect.

Now, when nothing is strange, when all world's our potential playground, people are too apt to receive with unfeigned boredom any informed conversation.

The hostess, then, who wants to have her guests come to talk—not merely to chatter, but to converse—will have to be very discriminating in the choice of those guests. The frivolous, whose only mode of speech is "backchat," or dialogue a la Hollywood, must be ruled out. The "dumb" must be rigidly excluded. For there is all the difference in the world between the sympathetic listener, who, with intelligent eye and apt question, helps the conversation forward, and the speechless being who sits like a mute at the spoken feast and gorgonises the flow of thought with his lacklustre countenance.

Youth the Scornful.

The extremely young, with rare exceptions, are not a happy choice, unless it is an all-young gathering. They will either quell their elders with silent disdain—for it is a fact that most people are uneasy in the company of the untried and, therefore, supremely scornful young adult—or monopolise the conversation from start to finish. Almost certainly they will be bored if old So-and-so starts reminiscing, giving to the discerning a fascinating glimpse into the life of a lost world.

But why continue? The would-be former of a salon will doubtless make mistakes at first, if only because we all have our "on" and our "off" days, our sparkling and our shy days. Young So-and-so, who talked so brilliantly last week, will fail to make contact with the Such-an-such's this week, and will relapse into an impenetrable state of shyness from which no efforts of the hostess will coax him.

Or somebody's witty sarcasms will fall flat, or the conversation will tread on somebody else's pet corn and become overheated. On these occasions, when even tact fails, the wise hostess will doubtless ring for the refreshments to be brought in.

Discouraged she may often be, for, of all things, human material is the most inconstant, the most unstable, the most disappointing; and yet, at the same time, it is the most fascinating and the most rewarding to work with.

There is a treasure of wit and wisdom and argument waiting for the woman who has the courage and the tact and the judgment to draw round her a band of people to form a modern echo of the famous salons of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries.

Round the Town

Seen this Week in
Local Shops



Lane Crawfords.—Dance dresses are always a problem in the hot weather, and it is a good idea to have one that will wash.

At Lane Crawfords I saw some charming gowns of printed linen which look smooth and cool and wash perfectly. They have detachable shoulder-capes of either organdie to tone, or linen to match. Worn with one of the shady leg-horn hats (which are going to be so fashionable this year) they are ideal for afternoon wear, and when the cape is removed Hey, Presto! —they are transformed into evening gowns!

Those who don't care for washing gowns would love one I saw in night-blue crinkle-crepe with the sleeves and waist caught together with diamond buckles; and "Debs" will be delighted with the pretty dance-dresses of delicate flowered organdie, especially the one in palest pink with a necklace to match.

Whiteaway Laidlaw.—At this time of year the bright weather makes one's rooms look jaded, and there is no better way of brightening them than by getting new curtains. At Whiteaway Laidlaw there are some delightful curtains in the new silk-lace, in all sorts of colors: Spring blossoms—pink, rose, daffodil, old gold, honey, and orange; all priced down at \$2.50 per yard.

There are some lovely shades in plain net, too, at a cheaper price which wash and wear well. Don't forget to look at the new Marple black or color.

Sheets of British make, with a fine strong weave which makes them very durable.

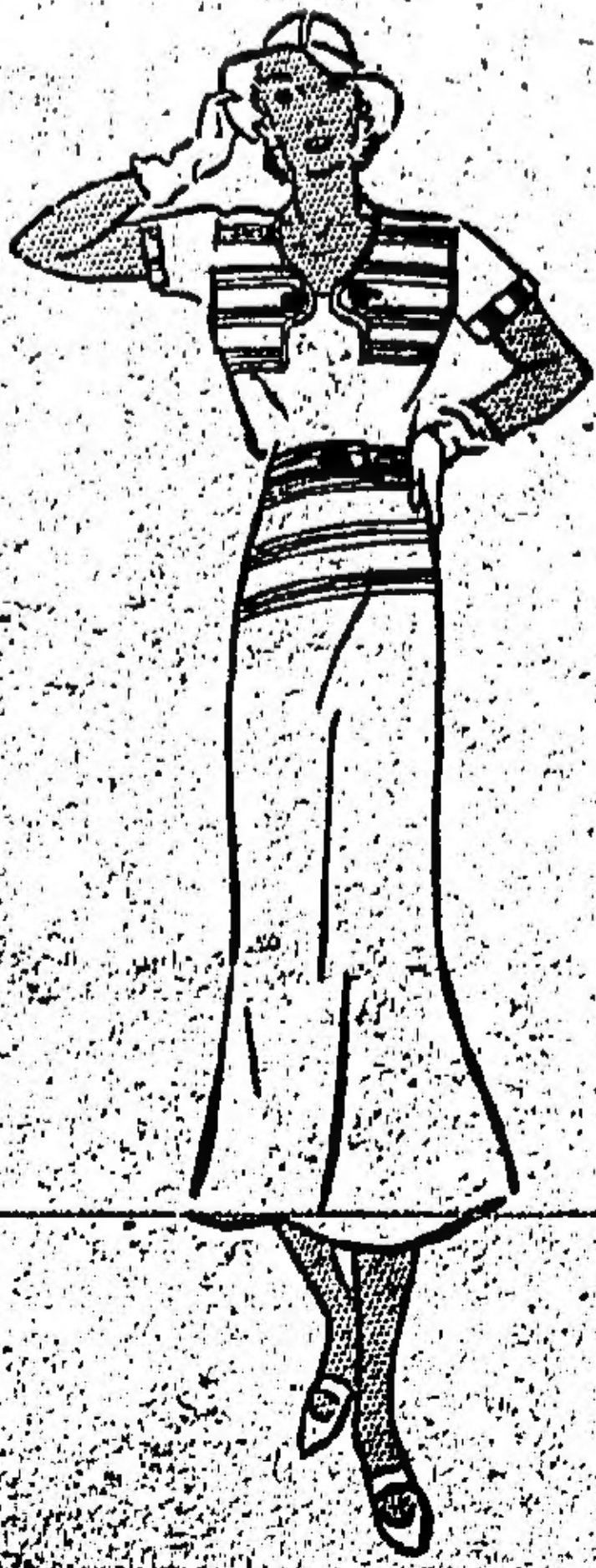
I saw some useful looking fibre-trunks and suitcases in the same department, all priced down to one in palest pink with a necklace tempt people who are going off on leave; leather-bound and with brass covers they will last a lifetime.

Dolly Vardon Hat Shop.—People who are an "out-size" always find it difficult to get just what they need, and would do well to look in at the Dolly Vardon Hat Shop this week, and see all the pretty dresses which have just arrived. There are plenty of large sizes suitable for Matrons and for tall girls in all sorts of pretty printed colours. Many of them have smart little puffed sleeves or capes and all are very up-to-date. Choice of colours is made easier by the fact that there are hats in stock to match almost every dress, and they are all marked down at most reasonable prices. Needless to say they are being snapped up very fast, and an early visit is advisable.

Gordons.—The moment one goes into cotton frocks one's winter footgear looks all wrong and new shoes must be bought.

At Gordons I saw some most attractive hand-made Spanish sandals. They were made of the finest white kid leather and bound with black or color.

Those who like a shoe to go with different dresses could not do better than invest in a pair of magpie shoes in white and black or white and brown. They look smart; they go with everything;—and they are suitable for all occasions.

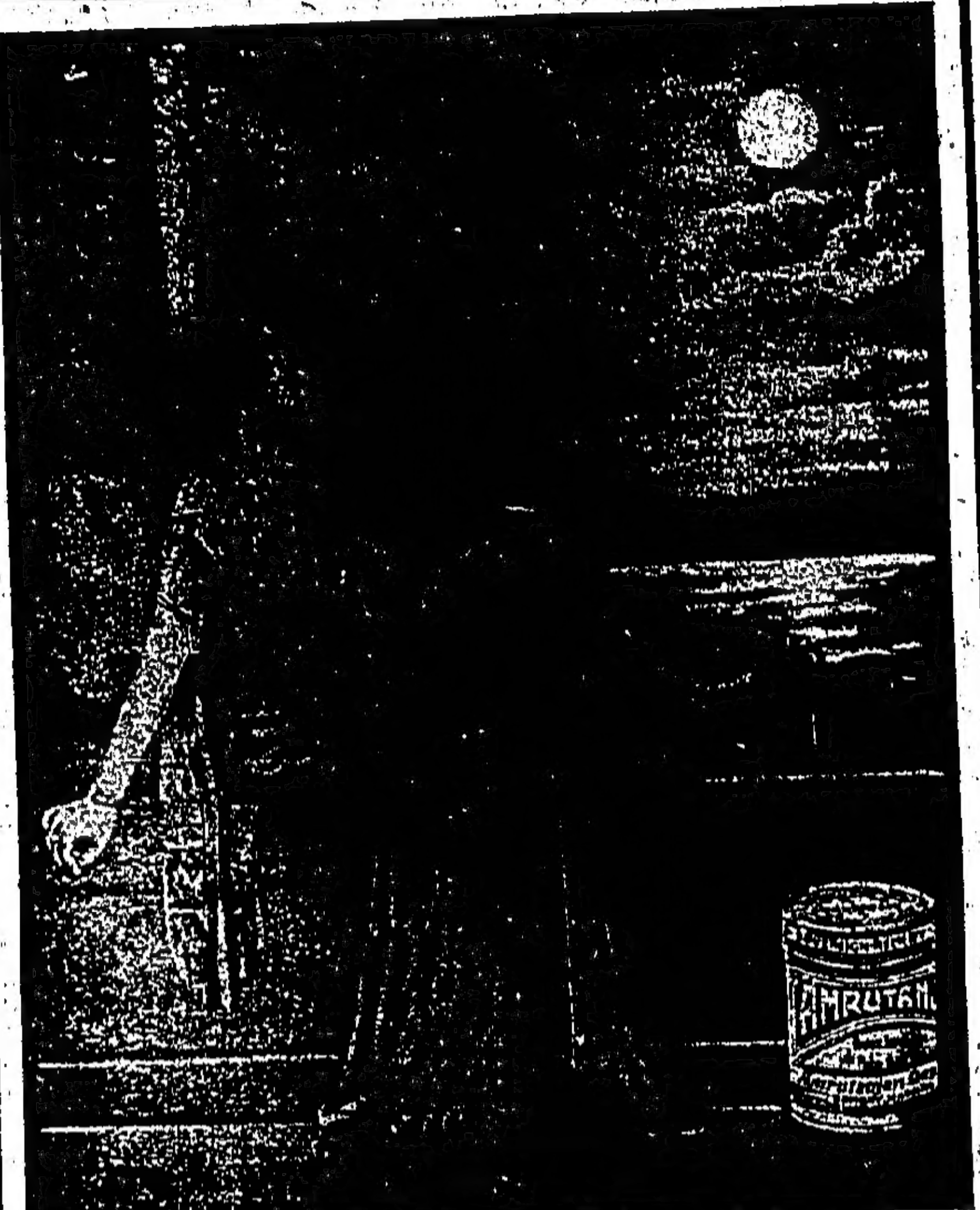


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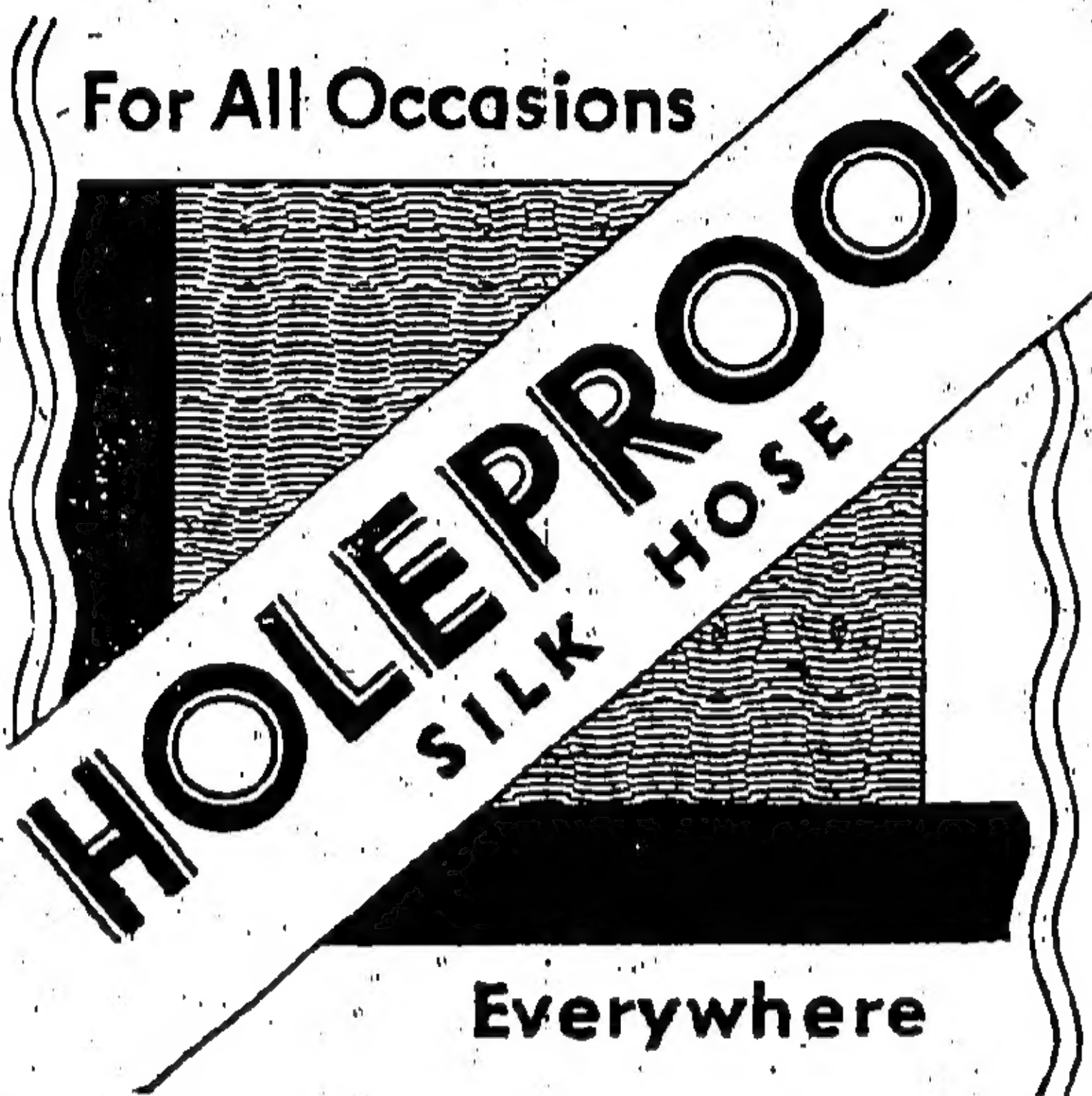
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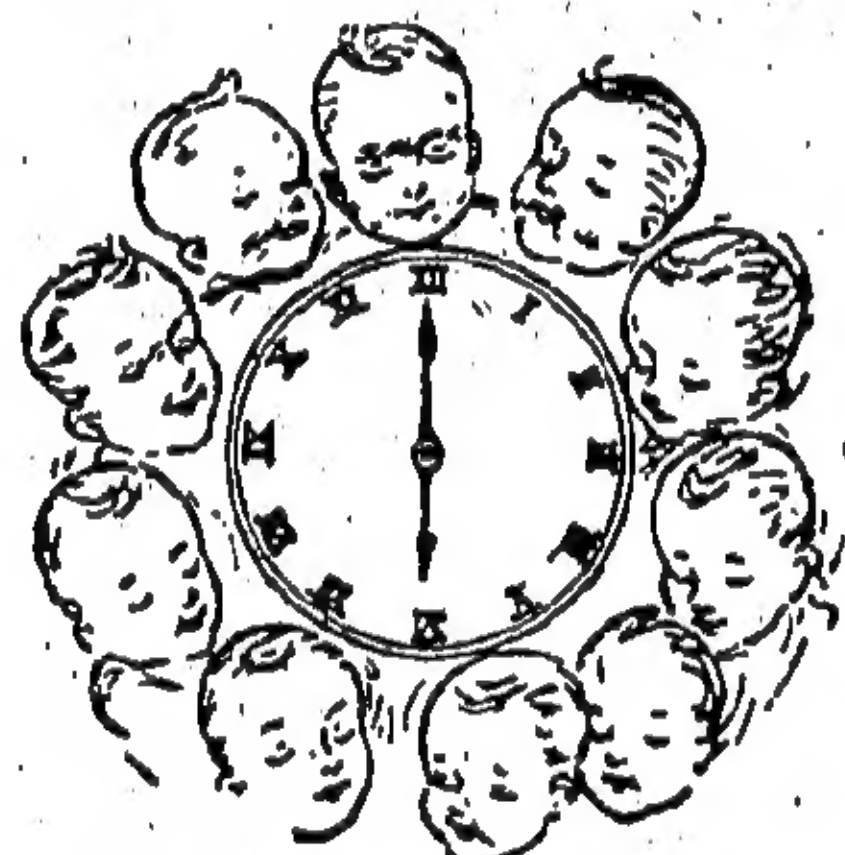
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London Fashion Notes

Our air-mail letter to women.

London April 11th.

The outstanding success of the fashion season has been the tailored suit, which is often completed by a hand-knitted blouse in fine woolen for everyday wear. The suit is shown in two or three piece models, the latter including a "spare" skirt, which is particularly useful as a skirt invariably gets shabby before its accompanying coat. Another interesting ensemble is a three-piece suit consisting of skirt and one short and one long coat, which are generally all of matching material but one model shown as suitable for the Spring bride, had a coat and skirt of oatmeal shade, and a second long coat in deep beige ermine velvet as an alternative.

Three blouses are the general accompaniment to the spring suit—a white one, a coloured and a printed one. Dark blouses with light suits are correct this season. A blouse in the new "lacquered" satin, though expensive in the first place, is a delightful possession, and for the strictly tailored blouse, this material is without equal. It washes perfectly, is particularly good in petal pink or a soft saffron shade, and is exquisite in ivory white.

WASHABLE LEATHER JERKIN

An interesting innovation for the golf course as seen at the Dress Shows, is the jerkin of washable chamois leather. This is seen at its best when worn with one of the queer little messenger boy caps to match.

The new crepes, both in colours and black and white are being extensively used. Coats are full, three-quarter or just below hip length. Some have long sleeves, and some stop short at the elbow with, perhaps, the addition of a shallow pleated frill across the back. Again some have no sleeves at all. Black, green, red and blue crepe-de-chines, with multi-coloured stripes like those on marbles are used for dresses worn with plain coats, the colour of the dress background. The coats are in the new rough wool fabrics. A dress of black crepe with a white stripe has a narrow scarf of white crinkle crepe at the neck and a short sleeveless coat; a black and white dress made from a fancy stripe material has a touch of coral red on the scarf collar of the short matching coat; a tailored coat of pistachio green wool mousseline is finished with a flat bow of black and white leather, the half sleeve having a narrow band wound round the arm and fastened at the wrist.

Evening gowns are graceful in buttercup yellow met crepe with a broad gold gilet belt, the corsage being designed with a narrow flat fold of the material down the centre front and a floating panel to correspond falling from the deep, open back decollete over the skirt line.

There is also a growing liking for white pique coats and hats. FLOWERS are again worn on evening dresses. The correct place is down the centre front of the bodice.

HATS

Tall-crowned hats give an illusion of height, which is also helped by square shoulders. Turbans, three and four-cornered hats, and close fitting toques of lacquered feathers are all worn with open mesh veils. There are hats with cleft crowns and dipping brims and sailor hats with shallow or high crowns.

A HAIR STREAK IS FASHIONABLE

The latest decree issued by hair-dressers to dark-haired women who aspire to be fashionable is that they must have a streak of white hair. It may form a middle line from back to front or be along one side.

HIGHER NECKLINES

The necklines of last year, with its attractively tied and knotted scarf, is inclined to persist this year, but its definitely higher than



it was. This is especially the case in evening wear. In some frocks one gets a glimpse of a fold of silk tucked under the shoulder straps and carried across the back of the neck.

KNITTED COLLARS

On many simple frocks of the moment the distinctive touch is a hand made collar in bright colours. One dress of thin, rough surface oatmeal woolen had a collar and turned back cuffs done in double crochet in tangerine, green, brown, and white, woods. The effect was delightful.

GAUNTLETS

What could be more charming than a blouse of spotted muslin with gauntlets to match worn with a smart navy blue suit? So simple, but so costly in upkeep.

CRUISING FASHIONS

Wool is essential for top-coats, whether of tweed or of a knitted material, and it makes jumpers, jacket suits, frocks sun back beach frocks, and swimming suits. For sunny days there can be two-piece suits in striped flambola, in tussore or Maclesfield silk. Skirts are now full at the back and front while the sides are kept slim. Loofah linens, which are not easily crushed, and tweed linens in neutral and pastel colours are being made into coats and skirts to be worn with linen thread knitted jumpers with insertions of Cluny lace.

Short cardigans coming to the waist have square buttons in the colour of the cardigan and there are sleeveless waistcoat cardigans for the young and slim who can also have short woolly jumpers with puff sleeves or with little yoke length capes and negligible sleeve tops or with long sleeves puffed at the elbow. Stripes and scribble lines are seen on most of the short jumpers and high round necklines are finished with scarf ends, crocheted "ties" or wing collars. For the evening there are frocks in angel skin or crepe lace which pack well. A printed material like tussore is being made up into dinner frocks with full skirts on a hip yoke and with a mess jacket coat. Lace and georgette dinner frocks with transparent tops are useful for wearing in hotels or at informal parties. An evening frock on slim lines for cruisers who do not care for a frilly evening frock is of a knitted material with black and white stripes and is finished with a bow of black crepe ribbon. Cruising coats are best in oatmeal or beige tones with big storm collars, trim tailored lines, and big pockets. The swagger coat looks rather too rural for the dock, but it will probably be worn at many resorts in tweeds and shepherd's plaid designs. Among holiday hats there is a pancake beret of linen thread in an open canvas mesh for cruising. Straw hats of natural colour with wide brims will go with any sort of dress, and there are many pique and fancy organdie sets of collars, cuffs and bows.

Our Evening Gowns are VERY SHINY or VERY DULL

Fashion is certainly very obliging this season. You may be as bright as you like or dull as you like; your skirts may cling round your legs as if you had been out in a thunderstorm, or flow from the waist like a fairy at a pantomime.

Waists can be high or low or normal. All you have to do is to make up your mind—and choose.

CIRE OR COTTON?

To shine or not to shine is the first question, since our dinner frocks, like our dinner talk, must be very brilliant or not shine at all. Sea-wet cires compete with sand-surfaced cottons for first place in the evening mode. Watching younger Mayfair at any smart dance club, it is hard to say whether the "I've got one of the new cotton frocks" out-number "How do you like my cire?"

WAXED SATIN IS STATELY.

What a host of lovely waxed materials there are now! They have quite replaced the various velvets—crinkled and rippled and rucked—we wore last season.

Women, both young and old, who liked to look regal in velvet, will find these new cires satins and lames every bit as stately.

The right-hand sketch shows a gown of this type. Norman Hartnell introduced the new princess line in this classic evening gown in black satin cire with a black neck yoke. Gauging down the centre gives a slender line, and the straight, clinging skirt adds to the effect of height.

The slight train at the back is in several of this season's models.

"SNORBISH" COTTON GOWNS

The fresh crispness of printed cotton will appeal to many women. The difficulty with the cotton evening gown is not to make it look as though "tub frocks are long this year."

Dressmakers have overcome this difficulty by intricate cut and by choosing very lovely patterns. The model sketched on the left is designed by Victor Strehel in a delightful cotton plaid. The ground colour is white and the plaid is

DISCOVERIES IN CHIC

THE NEWEST ACCESSORIES

If you are one of those crafty and clothes-wise people who demand first of all in their wardrobes a well-cut, plain black crepe frock and then spend blissful hours thinking up delicious little nonsensees to go with it, you will like the idea of a simple black crepe afternoon dress worn with black subtle glows that have a double frill of black organdie flaring back at the wrist to match a black organdie collar on the frock. With this you get all the frothy and frilly effect of the organdie without the fuss of white, and something in which to look entirely different.

A Belt.

Another idea for a little plain black dress—if it is a woolen one—is a belt of twisted copper and silver wire, with a copper clasp. The modern dress designer is like a magpie in picking up bright things wherever she can find them, and the copper wire used to make this chic girdle is composed of the same strands that you see gleaming in the sun at the top of a telegraph pole. The etching of its interlacing lines is somehow most flattering to a slender waist. A bracelet of the same wire goes with it to echo this accent of silvery, coppery tones on black. There is a great vogue for copper these days, and it never looks to better advantage than on a black fabric of dull texture.

A Cape.

Airy nothings are taking very definite and practical shape. Nothing could look more light-hearted and less calculating than a "little evening cape" in drawn-thread organdie, but observe how admirably it is adapted to go with any evening frock and made a fresh sensation every time. It comes just to the elbows, where it ends in a crisply pleated frill, after that it either ties in front with a big bow or crosses over the bosom and ties in a smaller bow behind the waist.

The elongated bag is very smart just now. Having much increased in width it becomes very shallow and rather the shape of a neat parcel that you tuck under your arm.

in soft mid-blue, dull green and black.

A white organdie cape-coatee colored with silver-grey fox completes a very sophisticated ensemble.

This gown would cut its gingham cousin dead should that unworthy relative dare to show its tub-frock self on the same pier one summer night.

AS-YOU-LIKE-IT SHIRTS

The classic moulded line shown in the sketches above is seen at most of the London houses. Some designers showed us frocks with a much fuller line. Row upon row of tulle or chiffon gave an almost "pantomime fairy" effect.

These models circular skirts with fulness starting just below the hip-line.

A crimson moire-cloth dance frock had a circular skirt and a white boat-shaped collar that made a fishy back. This was much easier to wear than the "clinging" frocks in check and plaid gingham and plain mercerised linen shown in this collection.

DULL BUT DISTINGUISHED.

Woolen fabrics, like the crisp cottons, call for originality to make attractive evening gowns. One Russian designer chose a striped woolen fabric in soft orange, beige and brown and snipped the ends of the overskirt from hem to knees to make a fringe of the material.

Another clever contribution to the "very dull" evening fashion was a model in sackcloth and chiffon. Frills of sackcloth cut on the cross trimmed an oatmeal chiffon evening gown from knees to hem. The frills rose to V-shaped points at the back, and the effect was attractive and original.

For those to whom wool or cotton evening frocks seem a little daring and cire satin too shimmering, there are a host of duller cires. Many of these are so dull surfaced that they shine on more than a matt silk.

One evening gown in "sugar stick" striped waxed chiffon moulds

the figure closely and has an important cape of the material, which ties with a bow in front. There is nothing "glistening" or "shiny" about this gown.

The striped cire chiffon is as dull-surfaced as matt silk. The stripes are very fine and most attractively coloured in white, sky, yellow, autumn red and brown.



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BABIES are frequently over-fed. Their capacity for food is very small—at birth 1 lb. and at 2 months 3 lb. Remember also it is the amount of food digested that nourishes.

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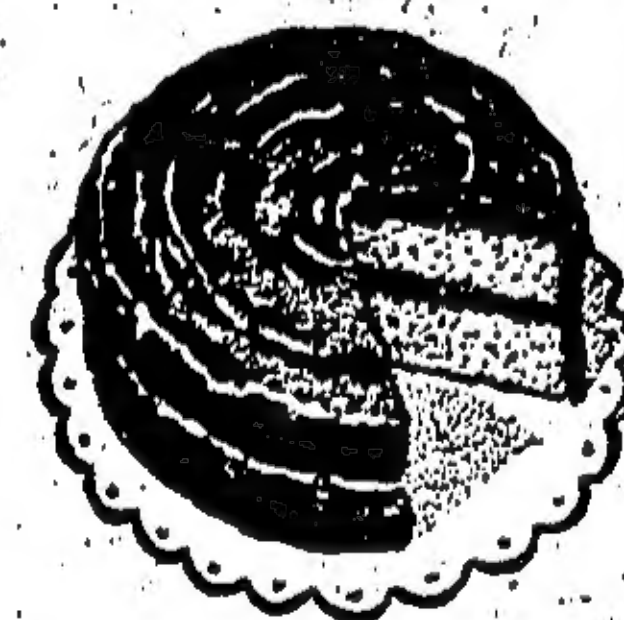
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—scores of them and other jungle beasts fighting, mauling, tearing at a thrilling background to a story of exotic love!

With the glamorous TALA BIRELL, MELVYN DOUGLAS. Directed by Ernst Laemmle. Story by Lester Cohen. Produced by Carl Laemmle, Jr. A UNIVERSAL PICTURE presented by Carl Laemmle.

NEXT CHANGE

I started at the bottom. Then I got a better job in a place where they didn't have a word on the floor. Now I'm a star with my name in lights... a name that's been dragged through the mud from Second Avenue to Broadway. All I get out of it is glitter and glamor, and they take away my baby! Figure, that one out!



Constance BENNETT

From the rocking cradle of the half world to the shimmering Great White Way... she's got a story to tell in the dramatic heart of a million mothers.

ROCKABYE

JOEL MCREE PAUL LUKAS Directed by George Cukor from the play by Lucio Browder. David G. Selznick, executive producer. RKO-PATHE PICTURE

ranks of stardom, providing they are given suitable parts, adequate direction and capable photography. They are striking and beautiful, and, strangely enough, each a completely individual and distinct type.

Mr. Korda has a well-founded reputation for picking winners, one of his early finds being Joan Loder, who plays opposite Joan Gardner in the picture.

It will be interesting for "film fans" to follow carefully the future careers of Mr. Korda's choice. At present they are all under long-term contracts with him.

"Wedding Rehearsal" is now showing at the King's Theatre.

You owe a real debt to your family and friends—they want your photograph. Pay this important obligation to-day.

Let us convince you—Call 28767.

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TO-DAY AT THE CINEMA

HONG KONG

King's: "Wedding Rehearsal."
Queen's: "Under-Cover Man."
Central: "Nagana."
Oriental: "Ships of Hate."
World: "The Lash."

KOWLOON

Star: "Not Exactly Gentlemen."
Majestic: "Igloo."

COMING

King's: "The Front Page."
Queen's: "Mischief."
Central: "Mr. Robinson Crusoe."
Queen's: "Faithless."
Central: "Platinum Blonde."
World: "Rockabye."
World: "Explorers of the World."Star: "Speak Easily."
Majestic: "Sunshine Susie."
World: "Love Race."

NAGANA AT THE CENTRAL

STORY OF LOVE IN THE JUNGLE

Can true love come to a woman who has gone through life breaking many men's hearts, serene in her ability to love and to "forget" when she tired of each new lover? History proves that to such a woman, sophisticated, blasé and apparently heartless, the "grand passion" brings an absolutely devastating experience and the tremendous depth of her feeling brings about a complete change in her entire outlook. Her steely exterior drops from her, and she becomes the adject slave of "her man," ready, if need be, to follow him to the ends of the earth.

Such a situation forms a part of the story of "Nagana," the thrilling Universal drama which opened to-day at the Central Theatre, with Tala Birell, exotic Viennese beauty, in the principal female rôle. Notorious for the multiplicity of her lovers, she finally falls genuinely in love with Melvyn Douglas in his rôle of Dr. Radnor, head of an organization engaged in fighting the ravages of jungle diseases in Africa, and follows him to a plague-infested native village, in spite of the fact that he has repulsed her advances. Braving the attacks of wild beasts, she finally arrives in Nagoru, and here begins a strange existence amid the savages tribes of the African interior. A fire brings about a veritable stampede of wild animals, and the picture reaches its climax in scenes of the wildest confusion. "Nagana" was directed by Ernst L. Frank.

WEDDING REHEARSAL

DEBT TO ITS BRILLIANT PRODUCER

Alexander Korda, the brilliant film producer, whose first British production, "Service for Ladies," was hailed by many critics as the finest English film to date, determined to achieve an even greater success with his second picture, "Wedding Rehearsal," and commenced by engaging a dazzling array of stars for the leading rôles.

After casting such well-known artists as Roland Young and Joan Loder (who came over from America especially to play in the film), George Grossmith, Lady Tree, Mayrice Evans, Kate Cutler, Edmund Breon, Lawrence Hanray and Morton Selten, he spent a number of weeks in an exhaustive search for new screen talent. Ultimately, following many camera tests of more than fifty picked girls, Mr. Korda announced that he had finally selected Dinna Napier, Wendy Barrie, Marie Oberon and Joan Gardner.

These four girls (who appear in "Wedding Rehearsal"), Mr. Korda contends, have just the qualities that will elevate them to the first

(Continued on previous column).

LAST TWO-DAYS AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

KING'S THEATRE

LIKE CHAMPAGNE OF THE FINEST VINTAGE IS—



FEATURING ROLAND YOUNG GEORGE GROSSMITH JOHN LODER WENDY BARRIE LADY TREE.

DIRECTED BY ALEXANDER KORDA

A LONDON FILM PRODUCTION.

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"A GAY SOCIETY COMEDY, WITH MANY POINTS OF EXCEPTIONAL INTEREST... A MOST ENJOYABLE PRODUCTION, WHICH SETS A NEW STANDARD OF ARTISTIC POLICY IN BRITISH TALKING PICTURES."
—DAILY MAIL

THE FRONT PAGE

A PRIZE PRODUCTION OF 1931

Lewis Milestone, the young director who has turned out more prize-winning motion pictures than any other movie-maker in the industry, handles the megaphone on "The Front Page," which is coming to the King's Theatre on Sunday next.

"The Front Page" is the rapid tempo comedy-drama of newspaper life and reporters in action, written originally for the stage by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur, and now presented in film form by Howard Hughes, producer-director of the \$4,000,000 air spectacle, "Hell's Angels."

This is Director Milestone's third Howard Hughes production. "Two Arabian Knights," the picture which launched Producer Hughes into the movie business, and "The Rocket," Hughes' second production, were Milestone-directed films. Both won awards from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. "All Quiet on the Western Front," the 1930 prize picture, by unanimous vote of the film academy and by vote of critics throughout the country, was also a Lewis Milestone production.

Already "The Front Page" is being hailed by New York reviewers as the prize production of 1931, the laurels going once again to Director Milestone.

In "The Front Page," Milestone has poured his finest directorial efforts, and he has had the wholehearted support of the industry's most progressive producer Howard Hughes.

"The Front Page" is played by one of the most brilliant casts ever assembled for a picture. Adolphe Menjou, departing for the first time from his standardized characterizations of the past, plays the rôle of the dapper but diabolical managing editor. Pat O'Brien, for years stage actor on Broadway, has the part of Hilary Johnson, the go-getting reporter. Mary Brian is the feminine lead, and Edward Everett Horton, the comedy sensation of the year as the "rhyming reporter."

Others in the cast include Slim Summerville, Mae Clarke, Walter Catlett, Matt Moore, Fred Howard, Frank McHugh, Phil Tead, Eugene Strong, George E. Stone, Clarence H. Wilson, Spencer Charters, Maurice Black and Effie Ellsler.

man who tries to follow her pace but falls by the wayside. When eventually they meet again and marry, adversity looks above them, a mountain which they struggle pathetically to climb again side by side.

"Faithless" is an original story by Mildred Cram which Carey Wilson adapted to the screen. Featured in the supporting cast are Hugh Herbert, Maurice Murphy, Louise Closser Hale, Anna Appel, Lawrence Grant and Henry Kolker.

FAITHLESS AT THE QUEEN'S

TALLULAH BANKHEAD'S NEW SUCCESS

The screen star's bugaboo, namely, the problem of keeping in physical trim was solved for Tallulah Bankhead during the filming of "Faithless," a new Metro-Goldwyn Mayer picture which is showing from Sunday at the Queen's Theatre. Miss Bankhead co-stars with Robert Montgomery in this picture which Harry Beaumont directed.

Each morning during the early days of filming "Faithless," Miss Bankhead would stretch out on a marble slab and, with the camera grinding, submit to the kneading and rubbing of a trained masseuse. Incidentally, Miss Bankhead was having three massages a day at this time, for each morning and evening a masseuse comes by appointment to her Beverly Hills home to work over her.

The screen massaging was part of the life she leads in "Faithless" as Carol Morgan, a girl who has been left a fortune and a Park Avenue mansion. Both the fortune and the mansion leave her later in the story.

Meanwhile, however, she is shown in palatial surroundings, with servants at her beck and call, electric buttons to take the place of knobs in opening doors, and a banker and lawyer pleading with her to curtail her extravagance. When she fails to heed them she learns what many another daughter of wealth to-day is learning—that the road to life is a hard and rocky one.

Robert Montgomery is the young

(Continued on previous column).

ORIENTAL THEATRE

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NEXT CHANGE SUNDAY, 30th APRIL HOWARD HUGHES



The Front Page

ADOLPHE MENJOU PAT O'BRIEN EDWARD EVERETT HORTON GEORGE E. STONE MAE CLARKE SLIM SUMMERVILLE LEWIS MILESTONE PRODUCTION UNITED ARTISTS PICTURES

DIARY OF LOCAL EVENTS

TO-DAY

(April 28)

Entries close for Macao Jockey Club's Fourth extra Race meeting, 4 p.m.
Annual meeting of Shek O Development Co., Ltd., York Building, 6.15 p.m.
St. John's Cathedral Council Meeting, 5.15 p.m.
Organ Recital, St. John's Cathedral, 6.30 p.m.
Hong Kong Practical Psychology Club Meeting, Lane Crawford's, 8 p.m.
Military Boxing, Shamshupo, 7.45 p.m.

Theatres.

Queen's: "Under-Cover Man."
Central: "Nagana."
King's: "Wedding Rehearsal."
World: "The Lash."
Oriental: "Ships of Hate."
Star: "Not Exactly Gentleman."
Majestic: "Igloo."
Dances.

Tea Dances at Gloucester Building; King's Restaurant; and Hong Kong Hotel.

LYDIA MICHEL

VOCAL RECITAL AT H.K. HOTEL

The musical treat of the month was provided last night by Lydia Michel, a German mezzo-soprano, who gave an excellent vocal recital in the roof garden of the Hong Kong Hotel.

Lydia Michel, pupil of Ifert, Lilli Lehman and Mattia Battistini, has sung in most of the musical centres in Europe, and it is to a desire to see the world that Hong Kong owes the privilege of having heard the first thing that strikes one about Michel is her perfect breathing technique; she seems never to need to draw a deep breath, one almost pictures a well of breath bubbling up of itself in her throat with some sort of valve under perfect control which gives her first as much as she needs for the proper production of each note. And it follows that she has an air of singing with complete ease, tirelessly and comfortably.

Next one notices the flexibility of her voice and the full range of emotion she is able to express, the quality of the voice and its tone.

Miss Michel is a mezzo-soprano with a deep, rich timbre to her voice. If she has a fault it lies in a little over-acting in her more formal songs, when she turns to German folk songs she sings simply, naturally and charmingly.

And then having said that one is inclined to retract it in part at least, for no fault could be found with the perfect sincerity of her rendering of Brahms' "Sappho Ode," a song which it would be so very easy to "over sing."

Perhaps the most delightful song of the whole recital was another Brahms song, "Fennelhehen," Miss Michel put to the singing of this song each one of the qualities that make her voice so attractive, richness and flexibility of tone, ease of voice production and vital interpretation.

Lydia Michel leaves Hong Kong within a few days for North China and Japan after which she will tour America—but one hopes that some thing will happen to cause her to visit Hong Kong again before she sails across the Pacific, and if so, she may be assured that she will not find it easy to leave the Colony before she has sung to us again.
E. M. B.

QUEEN THEATRE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20 p.m.

SMOOTH... AS STEEL... AND JUST AS TOUGH!



UNDER-COVER MAN

GEORGE RAFT NANCY CARROLL ROSCOE KARNS LEW CODY GREGORY RATOFF

A Paramount Picture

ALSO

The Latest PARAMOUNT NEWS

FROM SUNDAY



SHE GAMBLER HER SOUL

Will you Call Her a Sinner?

Her sacrifice was great, but her love was greater! Two stars in a picture that lifts them to new triumphs



Tallulah BANKHEAD Robert MONTGOMERY

FAITHLESS

The Strangest Adventure Ever Filmed Plus The Strangest Love Story Ever Told

STAR

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW At 2.30 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

Not Exactly Gentlemen

with VICTOR McLAGLEN

WORLD

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20 p.m.

Barthelmess

The Lash

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RIBBED CREAM
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MEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

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OUR SCOTTISH AIR-MAIL LETTER

MR. JOHN BUCHAN TO BE LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER:
SCOTTISH PHILATELISTS' EXHIBITION: ANCIENT
DEFIANCE RECALLED: GLASGOW BOMERS
FOR INDIA: DEATH OF A GRAND
OLD MAN

(Special Air-Mail Service)

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Glasgow, Apr. 11.—It was announced from 10, Downing Street last night that the King has appointed Mr. John Buchan, C.H., M.P., to be appointed Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Well-known as a novelist, Mr. Buchan is also an historian of high standing, and as a Parliamentarian has established a considerable reputation. At Oxford he took the Newdigate Prize, and in 1901 was private secretary to Lord Milner, High Commissioner for South Africa. During the war he was on the Headquarters Staff of the British Army in France.

His predecessors during the last few years in the office of Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly, have included:

1927 and 1929: The Earl of Stair.
1929: The Duke of York

1930 and 1931: Mr. James Brown.

M.P., an ex-miner.

1932: Sir Iain Colquhoun.

The Duke of York's appointment took place in the year that the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church healed their schism. It was the first time a Royal Prince had held this post.

PURPOSE OF CONFERENCES

Almost a year has passed since the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland accepted an invitation to enter into free and unrestricted conference with the Anglican Communion. One has to go much further back than that, however, to find the real starting-point to the later discussions, which was the appeal issued by the Lambeth Conference of 1920 and welcomed by the Assemblies of the then separated Scottish Churches in 1921 and 1922. It has never been pointed out in the only official communication made since the unrestricted conferences began that it is no part of the business under discussion "to negotiate terms of union between the Churches," but rather to consider ways and means by which they might assist one another "in their common witness and service at home and abroad."

ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM

The Scottish Philatelic Society of Edinburgh, the oldest philatelic society in Scotland, has, by kind permission of the director, arranged to display in the Royal Scottish Museum specialised collections of British and foreign stamps which should secure the interest of all philatelists. This exhibit will serve as a model of how such collections are written up for international exhibitions, and should guide philatelists in the efficient mounting of their treasures.

To inaugurate the exhibit Mr. James Durham, F.S.P.S.E., president of the Society, is displaying his specialised collection of Canada from 1851 to the present day. The first portion of this collection, which is now on view, is the province of Canada from 1851 to 1897. A further portion of this collection will be placed on exhibition each month.

AN APT ANNIVERSARY

The National Party of Scotland has arranged to celebrate the six hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the famous "Address to the Pope," made by the Scottish Parliament, which met at Arbroath in April, 1320. The "Address" was a sort of declaration of Scottish independence, made to the Pope as the then leading world figure, and amounted really to a statement that Scotland was never going to kneel under to any other country. It was made in the last days of the Bruce. The modern National Party are, organising a demonstration in Arbroath for Saturday, the 16th, and it is intended to make the event an annual occasion in Arbroath.

ORDER FOR GLASGOW

Glasgow is to share in a big locomotive order that the Indian Stores Department (Calcutta) is placing.

The portion which is to go to Glasgow is for six boilers for superheated locomotives of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and is being placed with the North British Locomotive Company.

Contracts for 30 boilers required for superheated locomotives of the East Indian Railway are being placed with the Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., of Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire (says "Modern Transport").

An order for 40 boilers for superheated locomotives of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has been awarded to the Hungarian State Workshops, Budapest.

Of 63 sets of cylinders, etc., for Indian State Railway locomotives, the Vulcan Foundry are to supply 37, and the remainder will probably be ordered from the Hungarian State Workshops.

SCOTTISH BROADCAST TO EMPIRE

The Glasgow Station of the B.B.C. makes its first broadcast to the Empire to-night, when Scotsmen in Africa, Canada, and the West Indies will have an opportunity of enjoying an all-Scottish variety entertainment. The programme includes an item by the Glasgow dramatist, James Bridie.

SCOTTISH SOLDIERS IN MINIATURE

An unusual exhibition to be opened to-morrow by the Duchess of Atholl at the gallery of the Royal Society of British Artists, London, is composed entirely of statuettes representative of Scottish soldiery from 1633 to 1918. These statuettes, which are carved from Scottish oak to the scale of 2½ inches to the foot, and therefore stand about 30 inches high, are the work of the noted Scottish sculptor, Mr. C. D'O. Pilkington Jackson, who has exalted them for permanent inclusion in the Scottish Naval and Military Museum at Edinburgh Castle.

Prior to their being put on view in Edinburgh, it was decided that they should be displayed in London, where it is anticipated, owing to their unique character, that they will attract a great deal of attention, not only among Scots, but also among Londoners in general. Permission to hold this preliminary exhibition in London was granted by the committee of the Museum, of which the chairman is the Duke of Atholl, to whose initiative the scheme of having the sculptures made was largely due.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES MOLLISON

Mr. James Mollison, grandfather of Mr. Mollison, the Scottish aviator, died last night at his residence, 30 Balshagray Avenue, Glasgow. He was in his 81st year.

The late Mr. Mollison was prominently identified with the civic and business life of Glasgow for many years. He was a member of the Town Council from 1912 until 1920, serving for a term as magistrate of the city. He was for 33 years principal engineer surveyor with Lloyd's Register at Glasgow.

A native of Alexandria, Dumfriesshire, he served his apprenticeship as an engineer at Arbroath. Later he was employed for a time with the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Govan, and after considerable practical experience he secured an important appointment as an engineer with the Turkish Admiralty.

For 35 years he acted as a Lloyd's surveyor, coming into intimate touch with a variety of industrial interests, including shipbuilding, marine engineering, and steel production. He allied to a high technical capacity a most engaging manner, and he was held in high esteem by those who had business dealings with him. On his retirement in 1909 there was a notable collaboration of firms and institutions representative of shipbuilding, engineering, shipowning, and steel-making in testimony to the respect which was entertained for him as an official of Lloyd's Register.

Mr. Mollison was one of the founders of Partick High Church, and he was for many years one of its leading elders.

His wife died in India many years ago. Mr. Mollison had a family of six children, and one son—the father of the aviator.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S AIR TOUR

(Special Air-Mail Service)

London, April 11.—Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, left Croydon by air yesterday on a visit to Palestine and Cyprus. Sir Philip is flying to Egypt by the Imperial Airways, and while in the Middle East will travel in R.A.F. machines. He will be away about three weeks.

REPTON HEADMASTER MARRIED

(Special Air-Mail Service)

London, April 11.—Miss Lucie Catherine Le Fanu, of Bray, Co. Wicklow, great-niece of the Irish novelist, Sheridan Le Fanu, was married in Bray yesterday to Mr. John Traill Christie, headmaster of Repton.



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Your Job is as important as any of the above.

See that it is not ruined by a small saving in initial cost.

"Cheap" Jobs cause endless trouble and expense to owners and tenants.

REMEMBER THE THREE REASONS WHY WE SECURED THE ABOVE JOBS.

1. Systems designed by Experts, with many years local experience.
2. Work executed by our own staff, under European Supervision.
3. All systems designed to reduce maintenance charges.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW OF INDIAN AND WORLD AFFAIRS

A YEAR OF LEAN BANKING PROFITS

At the fortieth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Mercantile Bank of India, held in London on March 28, Sir Thomas S. Catto, Bt. (Deputy Chairman), said:

The year under review has been almost as difficult as the previous one. It has been a year of lean banking profits and of a general contraction not so much in the volume of business transacted, as in the money value of business done. But the silver lining to the clouds has been visible in the shape of substantial appreciation in the market value of the Bank's British and Indian Government securities. I fear, however, that this is the only good thing I can say about 1932. For the world economic crisis, which in 1930 and 1931 had reached such serious dimensions as to justify the hope that it had reached its peak, continued without abatement.

India.

The economic blizzard has been felt, and is still being felt, in India with great severity, although on the whole that country has so far weathered the storm better than most other countries. Due to the brilliant and cautious manner in which her resources have been handled by the Finance Member, Sir George Schuster, India's position in the realms of Governmental finance is a strong one. India has a well balanced budget and her credit to-day stands on an enviable basis in the midst of a world in a financial crisis, the like of which is unknown to living memory. The courage shown by Sir George Schuster in insisting upon a balanced Budget, in spite of the serious economic difficulties of the country, is something for which all who have the interests of India at heart, owe him a debt of gratitude.

It may be that the improvement in India's credit and the resulting saving in interest and other economies may enable Sir George Schuster at no distant date to cancel the 25 per cent. taxation surtax. And yet he gave no indication of relief in his recent Budget speech, and unless this becomes possible in the near future it may become a necessity to appoint another Retrenchment Committee such as that which in 1922-1923, at the request of Lord Reading's Government, was appointed under the Chairmanship of the late Lord Inchequo to deal with a situation arising from a series of deficit Budgets. In India, as at home, public expenditure must inevitably rise when no real attempt is made to keep it within public income. No business could be run on such a basis without getting into the bankruptcy court.

Since the War the orgy, in almost all countries, of unproductive public expenditure, out of all proportion to public income, is one of the root causes of our recent troubles. Such prodigality invariably leads to financial chaos, public and private, and is the prelude to unemployment and hardships on the people. I lay emphasis on the words "unproductive public expenditure" because I am a believer in well considered productive capital expenditure as a sensible means of alleviating unemployment.

Whilst, as I have shown, India's Governmental figures have been husbanded well, her trade and commerce have suffered severely in 1932 through the world-wide economic depression. This is shown by the following comparative figures of exports and imports of merchandise:

	Exports.	Imports.
	Crores.	Crores.
1930	237.04	184.73
1931	189.48	135.09
1932	138.29	133.34

It will be seen that in 1932 the net balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India was only about 5 crores. But the Export of Treasure, which assumed such large dimensions in the latter part of 1931, after Britain suspended the Gold Standard, continued throughout 1932, and the net Export of Treasure for the year reached the large total of Rs. 74 crores. The total shipments of gold from India from September, 1931, to the end of 1932, have amounted to the enormous figure of Rs. 111 crores, or 233,433,000. There has been some criticism in India of these large gold shipments and proposals have been made as to a duty on gold exports. So far, however, the ex-

port of gold has not been detrimental; on the contrary it has been most helpful to India. Gold that has been lying idle in some cases possibly for centuries, has been brought into use again. At a critical time when India's trade and merchandise balance had fallen to a figure not nearly sufficient to cover her external obligations, these gold shipments have maintained the strength of India's exchange and enabled her to meet not only all her current external obligations, but also to pay off large amounts of external debt and to accumulate substantial sterling reserves. All of this has been to the great advantage of India's credit in London and in India.

With regard to India's trade and commerce her three great commodities, cotton, jute and tea, passed through a difficult year in 1932. Competition from Japan in cotton piece goods, in spite of a supposedly prohibitive tariff, continues to be acute and Bombay cotton mills, the main industry of the city, have had another poor year; some indeed have closed down. Jute also has had a trying time in the year under review and, in spite of reduced working hours and the sealing of a proportion of certain looms in order to curtail the output to the reduced demand, the industry is barely holding its own; indeed it is now living on reserves built up in more prosperous times. The continued fall in the value of raw jute was a serious drain during the year on the resources of many mills, and only those which had built up positions of strength, which at the time seemed unnecessarily conservative, and in those extraordinary times riding the storm with a degree of composure and paying modest dividends. Tea is passing through one of its periodical spasms of adversity. In the case of many gardens the margin of loss between cost of production and selling price has been so great that if it continues for another season they will have difficulty in obtaining the finance to go on. An important proposal of tea restriction is at present being considered. I fervently wish success to this scheme. But I feel it will not accomplish its object by simply holding back stocks from export; it must be based upon a genuine reduction in output by finer plucking and thereby an improved quality. The holding back of stocks in an artificial process which leads only to continually increasing surpluses and in the end on which all restriction schemes perish. The last time that there was a restriction scheme in India some years ago, it was successful and satisfactory alike to producers and consumers, but largely, I think, because the main basis of it was improvement of quality and reduction of output by finer plucking.

British Malaya.

In British Malaya the depression has deepened and trade is at a low ebb. It is true that, as the result of drastic restriction of production, the price of tin has improved, but on the other hand the shipments last year amounted to only 47,613 tons, valued at about Rs. 500,000, against 83,600 tons, valued at Rs. 900,000 in 1931. Then with a further decline in the average price of rubber the net export declined from 423,000 tons, valued at Rs. 121,000,000 to 405,000 tons, valued at Rs. 88,000,000. The trade statistics of Malaya again show an excess of imports over exports, the figures being as follows:—

	1931.	1932.
Total Imports	82,843,000	43,945,000
Total Exports	49,637,000	37,514,000

The financial position of the Federated Malay States is not healthy and new import duties have been imposed. As each State has its own Customs Service and preferential duties of 10 per cent. have been applied, this creates confusion and places difficulties in the way of trade. A committee has been appointed to investigate the question of forming a Custom Union. There was an increase in the volume and value of British cotton goods shipped to the Straits and Malay States in 1932, as compared with 1931, but Lancashire now holds only the fringe of this trade, and the 10 per cent. preference in the Federated Malay States is not likely to be of much assistance to her in competition with Japanese goods, which may be said to dominate all Eastern markets.

(Continued on Page 12.)

EDUCATION FOR PEACE

History Books should be Revised

INTERESTING CONFERENCE LAST EVENING

Members of the Hong Kong Peace Group spent a very instructive and enjoyable evening at Lane, Crawford's Restaurant yesterday when they had an informal conference, led by Rev. Father G. Byrne on the subject of "Education for Peace."

One of the most interesting phases of the discussion was the possibility of changing the history textbooks in Hong Kong Schools so as to introduce books which showed war as an incidence of history and not as history itself.

Father Byrne's Address.

In opening the discussion Father Byrne said that those who read the Literary Supplement of the Times might have seen some months ago that a book was reviewed called "The University in a Changing World." That book had been contributed to by various professors in the big European universities connected with university life.

In the general introduction of the volume, the editor brought out the idea that while one was hoping, after the disturbance during the War years, that there must be a movement towards harmony and peace, that when one came to consider the contributions by these first class University men, so far from tending to harmony of ideas, they seemed to be going the other way. The editor was rather pessimistic and observed that each University seemed to be handing out their own idea and were so far from getting that common unity of idea which existed in the Middle Ages, that they were actually drifting away from it. Father Byrne said that obviously there was no need to stress the point with regard to Russian Universities.

The education of a country was very much influenced by its universities and they were there to discuss what precisely were the reasons why the universities of different countries were drifting apart. One reason perhaps was the fact that educationists had been glorifying the literature following the period called the Renaissance as the florescence of learning. We were suffering to-day from the aftermath of that great literary movement. "If we want unity," said the speaker, "we want to recast this extraordinary movement called the Renaissance."

In the old days, it was taught that defence was the only thing which justified war. How far then was one to decide whether the defence was really a defence or simply encroachment upon certain rights of others?

Defence Only.

The conditions laid down by writers of Medieval times were the war of defence and only defence, would be just first of all, if the War was undertaken to right a gross injustice. Secondly there must be moral guilt on the part of those inflicting the injustice. Thirdly there must be undoubted knowledge. Fourthly there should be no other means of righting the injustice. Fifthly there should be moral certainty that justice will win. Sixthly there should be the right intention of the state undertaking the war to avoid what is evil. Seventhly the war must be rightly conducted so as to cause no unnecessary upheaval, and lastly the war should be declared by some local authority exercising its authority in the name of Government.

Father Byrne said that if the League of Nations could exact these nine conditions than the world should be on the high road to peace. He defied the teachers who were present to name any history book which contained these nine conditions which have been put forward by some of the greatest thinkers of the human race.

One of the things to look to was the re-writing of history so as to get points, such as those cited, impressed on the minds of the young while they were still impressionable. Was it not true that the vast bulk of our history tended to enlist the sympathy of the young to one side or the other. They looked for the victory and consequently war was something glorious.

The speaker went on to say that after examining the question he had come to the conclusion that certain manuals, which appeared on the surface perfectly harmless, were really doing harm. Certain books seemed to cling to the idea that fighting was a basic human instinct.

We would never get peace, said the speaker, by getting some of the

(Continued at foot of next Column)

THE CANTON RIVER BRIDGE

ANTI-SUICIDE PRECAUTIONS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton.—Following the tragedy of a girl committing suicide by plunging into the river from this newly constructed bridge last week, suggestions have been made to employ a life-boat stationed underneath it, but this is found to be inefficient and expensive; so this plan, of erecting wire nets along the sides, which is probably the best one, is now under the consideration by the Municipal Authorities. This, as stated by the authorities, would keep people from plunging into the water, and also stop throwing anything into the river from the bridge with the chance of hitting a passing craft.

SUICIDE OF GEN. CHEN CHIN

EX-COMMANDER OF ANTI-RED ARMIES IN KIANGSI.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton.—From a reliable source, the suicide of General Chen Chin in Nanchang, Capital of Kiangsi Province, has been confirmed. The cause of the tragedy was probably due to his dismissal by General Chiang Kai Sek following his unfortunate defeat by the Reds in the Province, where he was Deputy Commander-in-chief of Anti-Red Armies.

BRAVE ROBBERS!

ATTACK SLEEPING MAN WITH CHOPPER

An alarming experience befell a farmer in Sam Tong Village in the early hours of Wednesday morning. He was sleeping in his hut at the time when he was roused by the flash of an electric torch. He immediately raised an alarm, whereupon he was attacked with a chopper by two men.

His concubine on hearing the shouts rushed to his assistance and was also injured. The two intruders then decamped but it is believed that both men are known to the victims.

best statesmen together to talk on disarmament. The root of the evil was in the educational work. Fr. Byrne then referred to a recent book on France and Germany which threw a new light on history and which advocated a Christian solution to the France-German problem. It was history books of this kind which might be included in the University curriculum.

In the discussion which followed one speaker said that history books were being revised in Scandinavia where there had been no war for the past 120 years.

History—Local Teaching.

A local headmaster speaking on the subject of history said that until recently the examiner in history set a very high standard and no candidate managed to get a distinction in that subject with the result that the study of history fell into disfavour. The same speaker said that he understood that the new leaving certificates included in one group "History, Geography and Biblical Knowledge" and the student could take two out of those three subjects only. In Christian schools it was easy to see which subject would suffer. "History," he said, "was not being encouraged."

Another speaker asked if history books were revised whether it would not tend to eliminate patriotism. Father Byrne replied that it would tend to cut out nationalism, which was a very different thing.

One Chinese member pointed out that the Chinese classics which praised works of art and other achievements of the Chinese nation, have been dropped from the curriculum of many schools recently, as it was thought that these teachings were the cause of China being so backward a nation. Yet how were they to adopt such teachings in the face of present circumstances?

The reply to this question was that the man with convictions must be prepared to uphold them even at a personal loss. He must be prepared to make a sacrifice.

Dr. Allen's View.

The discussion concluded by an interesting speech from Rev. Dr. Allen, who said that he recalled

NOTES FROM N. E. YUNNAN

Famine and Poverty

MONEY FOR FIGHTING PLANES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Chao T'oso Fu, April 19.

During the past month food prices have been going from bad to worse, the present prevailing prices being about five or six times those of normal times. Beggars are coming to this city in large numbers from the outlying districts where conditions are even more serious.

Rain is badly needed for the Spring crops, and though the weather has shown signs of change on several occasions, and distant rumblings of thunder have been heard, rain has so far evaded us. The Miao, one of the aboriginal tribes of West China, seem specially to be hit by these hard times, and are now reduced to the consumption of bracken-roots for their sustenance. The preparation of this "food" is a wearisome process, and at any one time they can only prepare sufficient for the next meal. Many of these people are just begging their way, and while some much-needed relief has been forthcoming we are only able to touch the fringe in the way of helping the people through these difficult days. Should any who read these notes feel kindly enough disposed to forward any assistance for this relief work, such will be gratefully received and acknowledged if forwarded to the Editor.

Electric Plant on Its Way.

Our electric light plant, which when we wrote a month ago had accomplished barely one half of the journey from Yunnan Fu, is still on the way, and the time of its actual arrival here is still problematic. Whether this will prove to be a paying concern remains to be seen, but the present difficulties of the people to pass the days are very tremendous, and raise doubts in our minds.

Aeroplanes for the North.

Yunnan is to send a number of aeroplanes to the North, in connection with the Sino-Japanese conflict, and Chao T'ong has received orders to be responsible for one. Much discussion has taken place in the Council concerning the type of machine to be sent, and in view of the prevailing famine conditions the question was raised as to how the people could possibly be taxed for this when so many of them hardly knew from whence their next meal was coming. For the best equipped machine, with four guns, it is estimated that no less than one million local nickel dollars will be required. This, at current rates of exchange, is equivalent to about \$20,000, Hong Kong currency.

A Military Conference.

Our Military Commander, An Lu Chang, left for Yunnan Fu about a month ago, where a special military conference was held. From there he has been appointed to proceed to the Field of Military operations in the North, probably in an advisory capacity, as, at the present time, Yunnan soldiers are not proceeding. We can ill afford to spare such an able Commander from our midst, but can feel proud of his appointment, and hope that circumstances will permit his early return here.

Mr. and Mrs. Yorkston.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Yorkston, with their youngest son, have recently arrived here from Koptu, in the Weining Prefecture. They proceed immediately to Yunnan Fu, whence they will entrain for Haiphong and then take boat to Hong Kong en route for Shanghai and Chefoo. They expect to be back here in October.

Six Fingers.

The fighting with the brigands, reported in our previous Notes, resulted in a distinct victory for the Chao T'ong soldiers; only a few losses being reported. Ma Ming K'o, the bandit chief, led his men into a large cave for protection, but from this they were speedily routed, and Ma, seeing all hope gone, quickly put an end to himself. In the final scuffle he was identified by one of his hands which has six fingers. Later, this hand, and also his head, were on exhibition in the city. But the people breathe more freely.

Old Lady (to policeman on point duty): "Please, constable, will you run along to Cheapside's and get me a catalogue?"
Policeman: "Crikey! What's the idea?"
Old Lady: "Why they say in this advertisement, 'Send P.O. for catalogue!'"

Smart Frocks

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This weeks new arrivals of beautiful Linen and Printed Organdie Frocks are the smartest in town

For Day Wear.

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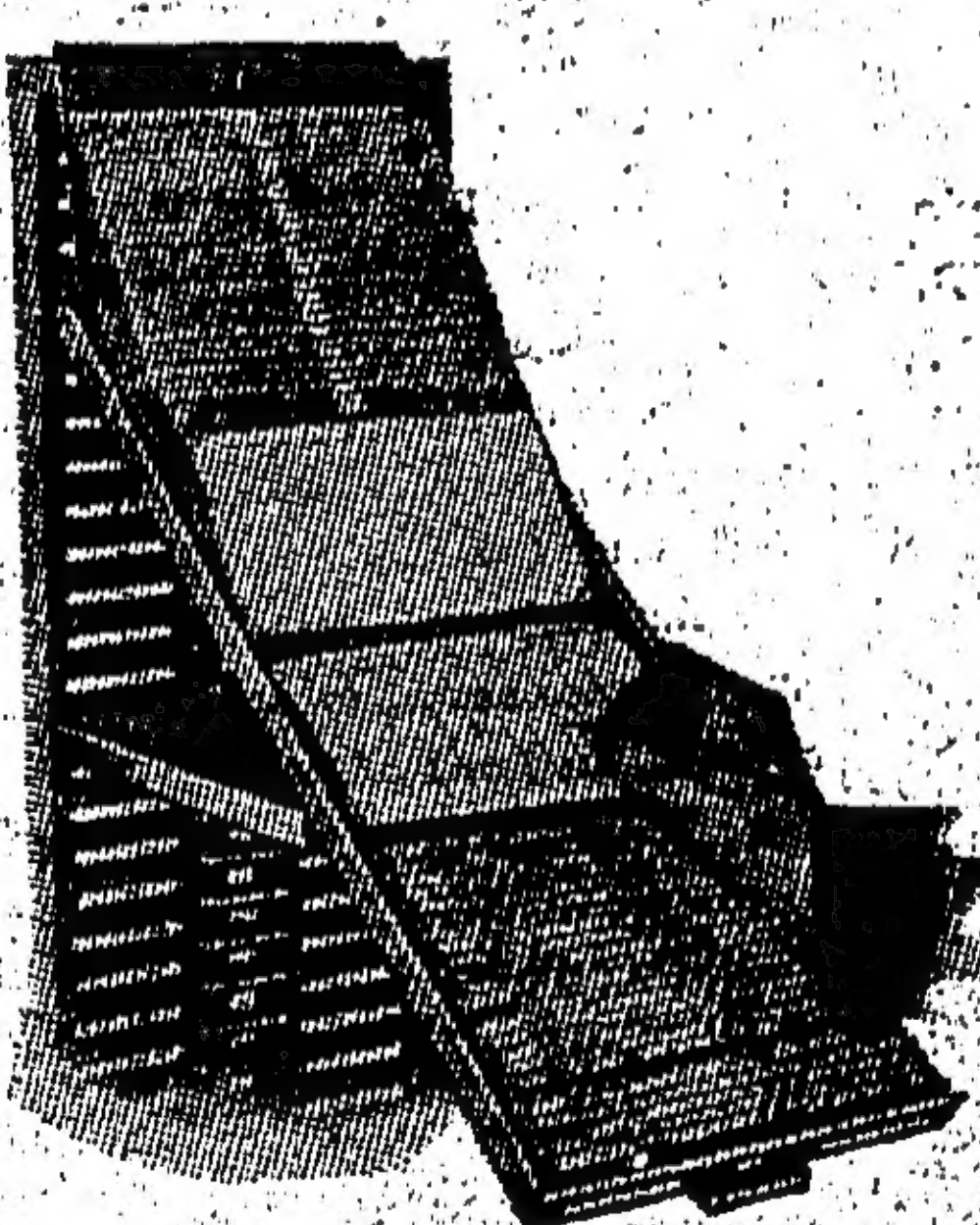
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.
WATER SUPPLY.

IT is hereby notified that commencing on MONDAY, 1st MAY, and until further notice, the hours of supply will be as follows—
6 a.m.—9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.—7.30 p.m.

R. M. HENDERSON,
Water Authority.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
Hong Kong, 27th April, 1933.

NOTICE.

AS from April 29th, 1933, we have removed our offices to the National Bank Building, 3rd Floor, corner of Ice House Street and Des Voeux Road, Central.
EXPORT PETROLEUM COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, LTD.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 29th April, 1933, our address will be 8A, Des Voeux Road, Central, The National Bank Building, 3rd Floor.
ASSOCIATED PETROLEUM CO.
Formerly ASSOCIATED TRADING CO.

THE HONG KONG SOCIETY.

FOR THE PREVENTION OF
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Hong Kong, on THURSDAY, the 4th MAY, 1933, at 5.15 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,
F. G. MAUNDER,
Hon. Secretary.

It is requested that nominations for the Committee and various Officers, duly proposed and seconded be forwarded to the Secretary before the Meeting.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

AS from the 16th inst., we have removed our office from St. George's Building to 8A, Des Voeux Road Central, viz. The National & Commercial Savings Bank Building, at the corner of Ice House Street and Des Voeux Road, entrance in Ice House Street.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

NOTICE.

AS from the 22nd day of April, we have removed our Office to the National Bank Building No. 8A, Des Voeux Road Central (Entrance, Ice House Street), 2nd floor.

DENNIS & CO.
Hong Kong, 22nd April, 1933.

HONG KONG ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eleventh Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong Engineering and Construction Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Mercantile Bank Building, Queen's Road (Central), Hong Kong, on Wednesday, the 3rd May, 1933, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the year ended on the 31st December, 1932, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 28th April to the 3rd May, 1933, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
R. ALVES,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 18th, April, 1933.

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Provisional Certificate No. 87/4909 dated Hongkong, 14th January, 1918, for one share of this Bank numbered 85952 registered in the name of Mrs. Josephine Calista Thom, has been lost or stolen, and should this certificate not be produced to the Bank before 27th May, 1933, a new certificate for the share will be issued, and the aforesaid Provisional Certificate No. 87/4909 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. N. MURPHY,
Acting Chief Manager.

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Waiting
for Thirsty
Throats

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AND
REFRESHING

FORMAZONE

THE NON-ALCOHOLIC CHAMPAGNE
ITS DELICIOUS TANG AND
INDIVIDUAL FLAVOUR IS AN
INDISPENSABLE FEATURE OF
EVERY DANCE OR PARTY.

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MANUFACTURERS

Est. 1814.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, APRIL 28, 1933.

DEAD SLOW IN THE FOG.

MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S Budget is dull and has not received a "good press." Even the London Times charges the Chancellor with lack of imagination, "considering the essential soundness of the financial situation in Britain." Enterprise, initiative, and all the rest of the qualities that have been the guiding stars of America, are truly admirable, especially for newspapers. In Fleet Street Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S drabness compares ill with the provocative magic of Mr. LOYD GEORGE'S budget of 1908—the People's Budget. But in statesmanship as in war and in commerce, there is the day for attack, and the day for conserving and marshalling forces. There are even occasions when masterly inactivity, in Lord HALDANE'S tactful phrase, is the proper course. The Times no doubt has reasons of a weighty nature for its pronouncement, and we shall all read them with avidity when the appropriate numbers duly arrive in the Far East. Having read we may be convinced. Without daring to challenge such authoritative opinion it may, however, be as well to consider some reasons for the Chancellor's caution. The economic position in England, now resembles the West Front in 1915 and 1916. We were then holding our own but doing little more, and big enterprise, like NEUVILLE CHAPPELLE on the one side or the Verdun Offensive on the other, has hardly been endorsed by history.

Unemployment is the key problem of the day. Every suggestion and expedient, honestly put forward has the relief of unemployment as its ultimate aim. By the rise and fall of unemployment is, the position judged. Unemployment in England had reached 2,900,000 at the end of last January. That was 91,000 more than in September, 1931, when we went off the gold standard. Allowing three to a family, it means that a town the size of Nottingham, or Kowloon, has been drawn under the

wing of enforced leisure since the greatest economic effort in British history. In January this year 175,000 more persons were unemployed than in January, 1932, and the number in employment—a significant figure to watch—had fallen 76,000 in the course of the year. In the coal industry production was the lowest in modern times except in 1921 and 1929, when the late Mr. A. J. COOK, the Mad Hatter of politics, stunned the industry, and started a disruption of world markets that in no small degree hastened the slump. There was a slight recovery last year and better relations between masters and men, but there optimism must end, for the temporary advantage in currency is now being nullified. Ship building in 1932 was one-third what it was in 1931, and the lowest for the past fifty years. The Clyde had to go back to 1860 for equal figures and Belfast produced one "cows lamb" of 5,600 tons. This is not surprising when it is recalled that two million tons of British merchant shipping are laid up, and every line is fighting the subsidised rivals of America, Japan, and other Powers. Cotton has been hit both by Indian tariffs and Japanese dumping, particularly in South America, and of our railways little need be said. In that sphere Labour troubles have added red pepper to the mess of skill. Moreover, it must be remembered that Great Britain is in a far better position than most of her potential clients overseas, and little can be expected in the way of that mutual help called foreign trade. However, as the budget shows, the country is holding its own.

Sometimes boldness succeeds at a desperate moment. Was not Marathon won in this way? But whether he be right or wrong, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has strong reasons to hold the position, giving no more than a little help and relief here and there—a small concession to the income taxpayer, a penny for the beer drinker (one can hear the pious indignation of the "tectotal trades") and something for the railways by the tax on heavy lorries. The Great Depression may pass like an over-long winter but there are many signs that we are enduring a much greater thing than a seasonal slump. A painful rebirth of humanity's social and economic system may be in progress, giving, eventually, a new era of peace and sanity. The wisest men admit that they are in a fog. No one knows what is happening, or what dangers lie ahead. Did not Mr. MONTAGUE NORMAN confess to a "family" at such time the wise pilot gropes his way slowly, taking no chances.

COMMUNICATIONS IN
MANCHUKUONew Unified Control of
Electrical SystemsNIPPON-MANCHUKUO
AGREEMENT

The text of the statement issued by the Japanese Government simultaneously in Tokyo and Changchun announcing the signing of an agreement between Japan and Manchukuo regarding the creation of the Electrical Communications Company in Manchuria is as follows:—

"A state's system of communication should be considered as constituting its nerve system and the same can be said with even greater force of its electric communications, such as telegraphs, telephones, etc. It is closely bound up with the national defence and the maintenance of peace and order; it also plays an important role in the cultural and economic development of the country.

Two Distinct Systems.

"As regards the means of electric communications in Manchuria, however, those in Kwantung Leased Territory and in the South Manchuria Railway Zone have hitherto been under the management of Japan, while those in the other regions of Manchukuo have been under that of Manchukuo itself.

"As a result, there have existed within one and the same area two distinct systems of this end in rivalry with each other, leaving much to be desired in their co-ordinated functioning. There was also an inevitable duplication of capital investment had much unnecessary competition on both sides, seriously hampering the development of a well organised system of electric communication in Manchuria.

"The Japanese and the Manchukuo Governments, therefore, recognising the need of amalgamating the means of electric communications in Manchuria under a unified control, respectively authorised their representatives, namely, Gen. Muto, Japanese Ambassador in Hankin, and Mr. Hsieh, Manchukuo Minister for Foreign Affairs, to sign an agreement on March 23, 1933.

"The purpose of the agreement is to establish an electric communications company of Japan-Manchukuo, a joint concern, in which both Governments are to subscribe to the capital of the projected company by contributing the means of electric communications belonging to them in the Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway Zone and in the other regions of Manchukuo respectively, the remaining amount of the capital being subscribed by the public. The agreement is to be ratified by Japan and Manchukuo. Its text will be published after the exchange of the instruments of ratification."

IN HONG KONG
TODAY

CLOUDY.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER REPORT, FORECAST AND REMARKS, ISSUED BY THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY AT 5.56 P.M.: STATED:—
PRESSURE IS HIGHEST IN THE SEA OF JAPAN TO THE NORTH WEST OF TOKYO. DEPRESSIONS ARE SITUATED TO THE NORTH EAST OF HOKKAIDO AND BETWEEN SOUTH JAPAN AND THE BONINS.
LOCAL FORECAST E. AND S.E. WINDS, MODERATE; CLOUDY GENERALLY.

KING'S GIFT TO DEAF.

VALUABLE STAMP SALE IN
AID OF HOSPITAL

(Special Air-Mail Service)

London, April 11.—Valuable stamps given by the King from his collection will be in a stamp sale at Glendinning's, London, on Tuesday, on behalf of the Royal Ear Hospital.

The sale is the suggestion of Mr. Geoffrey Dwyer, who takes a great interest in the hospital. At the present time there is a rare 25 cent Uruguay stamp dated 1896, valued at anything up to £200, on its way from China to be sold for the deaf. The company at the sale will be asked to bid for the stamp, and when the hammer falls the buyer will be requested to wait its arrival in London. At the time of purchase the customer will tell him where the stamp is at that moment.

★ News and Views ★

Too, Too Marvellous!

Then you can have a dressing gown "cut with breathless precision," or a coat which is "terribly smart, and gives a new and exciting line." Still another is "elaborately casual and desperately smart." But those with a "positively pampering lining," "big-hearted and comforting," seem to promise rare and lasting friendships. And yet—well, are poets really practical people?

Time is Money.

Although France complains of hard times, it was operating 1,251,538 automobiles in 1932, as compared with 1,109,006 in the previous year. This would seem to show that auto owning is no longer dependent upon prosperity. A car is no longer a luxury, but a necessity to people who can't afford to waste the time they once required in getting from place to place.

William IV. Statue.

Permission has been granted by the Court of Common Council of the City of London to the Streets Committee to remove, if necessary, the statue of King William IV., at the junction of King William-street, Cannon-street, and Gracechurch-street, in order to make ways for pedestrians. It was stated that the cost would be £3,000. The statue was erected in 1844 to commemorate the opening of London Bridge by William IV. and Queen Adelaide.

Royal—and Versatile!

From Budapest comes the tale of an exiled Russian prince who is making a living in a novel way. Having worked in nearly every country of Europe as waiter, movie actor, saxophone player and factory hand, he now moves an audience to tears and laughter with a graphic recital of his experiences, and then takes up a collection. Looking always to his own resourcefulness, there is one experience common enough to exiles that has never befallen this prince—he has never found himself in a situation where he couldn't find something to do to bring him bed and board.

Poets in the Sales Catalogues.

Time was when elevenpence three-farthings was a powerfully persuasive weapon at sales, and in those days articles of clothing were labelled "cheap, attractive, smart, becoming, of unobtainable value." And people bought them. But nowadays ordinary modest adjectives have become cloying, and poets write the catalogue sales talks. Who would not "fall for" beach attire in which the merchant tells you that "you'll galvanise the beach!" And altogether magical seems the coat described as "casual, vivacious, and inebriably kindly."

A Tragedy of Coincidence.

Within the space of one week four great cricketers died. All were close personal friends and all great all-rounders.
Walter Forbes's death, as the result of a street accident, occurred first. He was a magnificent shot and an athlete who could throw the cricket ball a hundred yards out of a tub. As Freddy Thesiger, Lord Chelmsford captain Oxford in 1900, he died three days later. Lionel Palairet, who died two days later was in the same eleven, and himself captained Oxford three years later. He, too, like Thesiger, could play any ball game. The last of this truly great four was, of course, "Ranji."

Trials of a Mannequin's Coiffure.

As fashion still demands a smooth head "for evening wear," women always flock to see demonstrations of new hair lotions. One of the latest fluids for keeping each separate and particular hair in place was exhibited in the West End, when six young women with immaculate coiffures paraded before a large audience. To prove that the setting lotion was efficient, the chief mannequin—a tall blonde draped in futuristic beach pyjamas—hung for 30 seconds suspended by her ankles from a rail fixed seven feet above the floor. Her perfect coiffure survived the test very creditably, and nothing more could be asked of it.

Local and General

On Wednesday two cases of smallpox and one of meningitis were reported.

The Bishop of Victoria is holding a Confirmation Service at 11 a.m. on Sunday, at St. Andrew's, Kowloon.

The Shek O Development Co., Ltd. will hold its 12th annual general meeting at York Building at 5.15 p.m. to-day.

The wedding will shortly take place between Major Alexander Caulfield Jebb, of the Peak Hotel, and Miss Grace Edith Thacker, of Colaba, Bombay, India.

The Hong Kong Area Sports Board will hold a boxing tournament at Shamshui to-night. The finals of the Army individual championship will be decided, and the first bout will commence at 7.45.

A meeting of the Hong Kong Practical Psychology Club will be held at Lane, Crawford's Restaurant at 6 p.m. to-day when the speaker will be the Rev. G. K. Carpenter, M.A.

An organ recital will be given in St. John's Cathedral, by Mr. Frederick Mason, A.R.C.O., L.T.O.L., assisted by Mrs. N. Mathieson (contralto) at 5.30 p.m. to-day, a collection being taken in aid of the Cathedral organ fund.

A 4-year-old lad, son of a junkman, was taken to the Government Civil Hospital on Wednesday suffering from injuries to his hands as a result of interfering with machinery at the A.P.C. installation at North Point.

For the reconstruction of the Tung Wah Hospital, the hospital directors have received donations totalling over \$124,400 from members of the 1933 Board of Directors, and from local firms and residents. Further donations are anticipated.

With 17 previous convictions against him, a Chinese youth was brought before Mr. Wynne-Jones at Central Magistracy on a charge of hawking vegetables without a license. A fine of \$25 was imposed with the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment.

A petition was presented to His Excellency the Governor on Wednesday by members of the Chinese Knitting Mills Association, consisting mostly of manufacturers with factories on the mainland asking for time to carry out the various newly promulgated anti-fire regulations in knitting factories in order that their business may not be affected.

Remarking that side-betting was not gambling as the chances taken were even, Mr. Wynne-Jones at Central Magistracy discharged a Chinese who appeared with several others on a charge of gambling at 30, Stanton Street. Those defendants who played were each fined \$3 while the keeper was fined \$50.

"Why do you tell a stupid lie? You are not blind," remarked Mr. Wynne-Jones at the Police Court yesterday when an elderly woman who was brought before him on a charge of hawking without a license, pleaded that she was blind. Administering a caution, his Worship said: "If you are blind, as you say you are, it would be most unsafe for you to hawk."

When a Chinese was brought Mr. Wynne-Jones on a charge of loitering on board the s.s. Kwong Fook Cheong, the prosecuting officer informed His Worship that the defendant should have been brought before the Marine Magistrate. His Worship accordingly remanded the case for 24-hours in order that the defendant be charged in the Marine Court.

A summons against Captain Norman Donald, master of the s.s. Fook On, and Lau Wah Ping, the owner, for having used the vessel for the importation of 1,940 taels of raw opium was withdrawn at the instance of the Revenue Department. Revenue Officer Ward told the Magistrate, Mr. Schofield, at Central Magistracy yesterday, that he could give no reason for the procedure. Mr. F. H. Loseby appeared for the defence.

Convicted on a charge of stealing a purse containing \$16 and some Canton and Annam money from a through passenger to Annam from Canton, a Chinese was sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. Wynne-Jones at Central Magistracy yesterday. It was stated the defendant committed the theft while the complainant was standing in Queen's Road West looking at a stall. Defendant admitted three previous convictions for larceny.

Sentence of six weeks' hard labour was imposed by Mr. Wynne-Jones at Central Magistracy yesterday on a Chinese who was charged with stealing a gold watch and money to the value of \$226 from Lau Tak at the Tai Chung Road. The complainant stated that the complainant hung his jacket on one of the hat racks in the restaurant, and the defendant then took the article and money. The defendant, who was represented by Mr. C. Y. Kwan, had had a previous conviction in 1919 and had been banished for five years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

Local.

As from Monday, May 1st, the hours of water supply will be 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

"It has been rather cheerless to-day," says the Stock Exchange Official Report.

A dastardly daylight robbery occurred at Yau-mai on Wednesday when an old woman was nearly robbed of \$140. In carrying out the act, the robbers blinded their victim with pepper.

Our correspondent from Yunnan gives a by no means optimistic picture of the conditions. Brigands are still giving trouble and rise in food prices cause widespread distress.

A mention is made in the Kowloon Supplement of the protest which has been forwarded to official circles about noise made in residential districts by the new cabarets.

A noted philosopher and a former friend of the great Count Tolstoy is now in the Colony. An interview with this gentleman appears in our Kowloon Supplement.

An instructive and interesting discussion of "Education for Peace" was held last night by the Hong Kong Peace Group. The discussion was opened by Rev. Father G. Byrne.

General.

The Organising Committee of the World Economic Conference will meet in London on Saturday.

It is authoritatively learned that President Roosevelt is preparing a resolution for presentation to Congress authorising a new moratorium on War Debts until after the World Economic Conference.

Mr. Justice McCordie was found shot dead in his London residence on Wednesday night.

Probable starters and jockeys in the One Thousand Guineas.

Far East.

A message from Dairen states that the Japanese have ceased activities on the Great Wall front.

Ex-Foreign Minister Yoshizawa is of the opinion that there is no possibility of direct Sino-Japanese negotiations.

An American adviser has been appointed to the Chinese Mint at Shanghai.

A Japanese version of the fighting in the North will be found on

From the Files.

LOOKING BACK 75 YEARS

We take the following from the Leeds Mercury—The Electric Telegraph brings us the following announcement:—On "Change the Ministerial crisis has somewhat interfered with business. It has, however, caused a rise of 1s. in saltpetre, and sales exceeded 2,000 bags. Odds guns and blunderbusses! but this is a strange result of the carrying of an amendment moved by Milner Gibson, and seconded by John Bright. The men of peace have raised the price of munitions of war; intelligence which may indeed be pleasing to the ears of the men of Birmingham, but which will be heard with dismay at Manchester and Ashton, and won't meet with any great favour in the West Riding.—Hong Kong Daily Press, April 28, 1858.

Looking Back 25 Years.

Several hundreds of Chinese lives have been lost by an unannounced flooding of the Han River. The amount of loss will never be known. The native papers say that some small steamers and seven hundred big boats, with innumerable sampans were destroyed. Some two thousand people perished including women and children; for many of these boats men had their families on board as well as the crews. The money value of the damage done they put down at upwards of £1,000,000. This estimate cannot be greatly exaggerated for, along the eight hundred yards of the British Bund alone, thirty wrecks can be counted, many of them "junks of the largest size.—Hong Kong Daily Press, April 25, 1903.

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA
AIR SERVICE

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Ruery, April 26.

"Sir Philip Sassoon, in the House of Commons, said that negotiations for a regular British commercial air service to and from Australia are proceeding satisfactorily, but he is not yet able to anticipate definitely the date when the service will commence."

WAR DEBT MORATORIUM TILL JUNE?

MAY BE RESULT OF WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

AMERICA'S POSITION OUTLINED

ECONOMIC DISARMAMENT NECESSARY

[REUTER AND BRITISH WIRELESS]

WASHINGTON, April 26. IT IS AUTHORITATIVELY LEARNED THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS PREPARING A RESOLUTION FOR PRESENTATION TO CONGRESS AUTHORIZING A NEW MORATORIUM ON WAR DEBTS UNTIL AFTER THE WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

ONLY ONE DIFFICULTY REMAINS TO BE OVERCOME AS FAR AS THE PRESIDENT IS CONCERNED. THE POSTPONEMENT OF WAR DEBT PAYMENTS IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE CONDITIONAL UPON AN AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE WHEREBY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WOULD MEET THE PAYMENT OF LAST DECEMBER'S INSTALLMENT, WHICH FRANCE DEFAULTED.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND M. HERRIOT ARE NOW DISCUSSING THIS ISSUE.

ON THE EVE OF HIS DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND, MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD EXPRESSED HIMSELF AS HIGHLY GRATIFIED WITH THE RESULTS OF HIS VISIT.

THE CONVERSATIONS, HE SAID, HAD ACCOMPLISHED FAR MORE THAN HE THOUGHT POSSIBLE WHEN HE ARRIVED IN AMERICA.

HIGHER LEVEL OF PRICES NECESSARY

A joint statement issued by President Roosevelt and the British Prime Minister points out that both Governments are impressed by the vital necessity for international agreements in the interests of all countries.

They are convinced of the necessity for a higher level of commodity prices and the desirability of moderating exchange, customs and quota restrictions.

The statement urges concerted action for the expansion of credit and the re-establishment of an international monetary standard which will operate successfully without depressing prices or repeating past mistakes.

The proposals will be discussed with the representatives of other nations who have been invited to Washington.

Improvement of Silver.

The question of silver was discussed in all its angles and proposals have been tentatively suggested for the improvement of its status.

The necessity for an increase in the general level of commodity prices was recognised as primary and fundamental. To this end, simultaneous action needs to be taken in both the economic and monetary fields and commercial policies have to be set to a new orientation. There should be a constructive effort to moderate the network of restrictions of all sorts by which commerce is at present being hampered—such as excessive tariffs, quotas and exchange restrictions.

Adequate Expansion.

Central banks should, by concerted action, provide adequate expansion of credit and every means should be used to get the credit thus created into circulation.

Enterprise must be stimulated by creating conditions favourable to business recovery and the Governments can contribute by the development of appropriate programmes of capital expenditure.

The Prime Minister is due to leave New York by the Berengaria at midnight. He said before leaving that the conversations took a wide range and were conducted in a spirit of complete harmony. The basis for substantial achievement at the World Economic Conference had been laid.

London Meeting.

London, Apr. 26. The Organising Committee of the World Economic Conference will meet at the Foreign Office on Saturday under the Chairmanship of Sir John Simon, representatives of France, Germany, Italy, the United States, Belgium, Japan and Norway attending.

Arrangements for the Conference, which will be held in London, will be considered and invitations sent to the sixty Powers which are participating. Messrs. MacDonald, Roosevelt and Herriot have agreed that the conference shall open on June 12 and the organising committee are expected to accept that date.

SENATE GIVES WIDE POWER TO PRESIDENT

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, April 28. THE Senate to-day passed an amendment to the Administration's inflation proposal to authorize the President, at his discretion, to remonetize silver at any ratio to gold which he deems to be necessary and for the unlimited free coinage of both gold and silver.

DEBTS, CURRENCY, ARMS AND PEACE

WASHINGTON, Apr. 21. The American position on the most outstanding subjects to be discussed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald in the first of the international trade revival and monetary conversations with representatives of leading nations was outlined to-day in well-informed circles as follows: War debts. The administration is committed against cancellation of these obligations totalling nearly \$12,000,000,000 by the Democratic party platform, but is not thus committed against postponement of reduction, although such action would require congressional approval.

Economic Agenda to be Allocated to Experts.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 22. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald of Britain to-day began laying plans for a world-wide attack on the economic depression while on Capitol Hill congressional leaders were busy with the domestic programme of currency inflation as a means of economic betterment.

The conversations between the President and MacDonald did not progress beyond generalities on the initial day, but MacDonald made it clear that it will be Britain's first purpose to stabilize the means of international exchange.

Statement Given.

The White House issued a brief statement, saying:— "A preliminary conference was held between the President and the Prime Minister. The main problems of the world economic conference were reviewed. The decision was reached that this should be allocated in the first instance to experts who would commence their discussion this afternoon and continue to-morrow."

No Time Wasted.

It was learned authoritatively that Roosevelt outlined to MacDonald what he considered to be the problem which Britain and America must face together. MacDonald, who arrived in Washington yesterday at 6.23 p.m., wasted little time in preliminary formalities before commencing his talks with the President. They expected to spend the whole day to-morrow together on the yacht Sequoia down the Potomac river.

The best public exposition of MacDonald's views on the current emergency were given in a speech at the National Press Club.

The world's wealth and happiness, he declared, can be maintained only by the free flow of international exchange, which would constitute the principal problem of the world economic conference.

Explains Action.

He said it was a grave injustice to believe that Britain "abandoned the gold standard grudgingly, without being forced to do so." "We borrowed, borrowed, borrowed," he said. "The strain kept on and finally there was no alternative. We went off. If you want economic security, come to an agreement with other nations. Get your conferences going. Sit at a round table unafraid. Pursue policies that will meet the requirements and carry them out like honourable gentlemen."

Stay Brief.

MacDonald will remain in Washington only briefly, as he plans to return to England on the Berengaria, on which he arrived yesterday in New York.

The British leader talked freely with the Press both there and on his arrival in Washington.

He said abandonment of the gold standard by the United States in no way lessened the importance of his mission, but instead, offered new complications. He indicated his chief objective would be to find means for the restoration of an international gold standard.

He described his efforts as "warring against unmerited poverty."

War debts, the premier declared, constituted only part of the general economic situation. He indicated he would not lay any special emphasis thereon. He appealed fervently for deep and cordial Anglo-American co-operation.

"ROAD TO RUIN."

The pending currency inflation measure is the "road to ruin," a statement issued by the Republican minority declared. It was signed by Senators David A. Reed of Pennsylvania and Frederic C. Walcott of Connecticut, and Congressman Bertrand Snell of New York and Robert Luce of Massachusetts.

Despite this declaration, however, the Republicans admitted they were probably facing defeat, and that the currency bill would probably be enacted by the middle of next week.

Silver Coinage.

Meanwhile the silver bloc was preparing to amend the original draft of the administration measure, which, it was understood, was acceptable to Roosevelt.

Sensors Burton K. Wheeler and William King Friday introduced an amendment, empowering the President to remonetize silver and fix the ratio thereof. It would make the coinage of silver permissible but not mandatory.

The United Press learned a compromise would be reached, amending the currency inflation bill to permit Roosevelt to order the free coinage of silver at a ratio fixed by him.

No Filibuster.

The Republican bloc, while intending to wage a stiff campaign against currency inflation, will not attempt to stage a filibuster, spokesmen said.

It was indicated that opponents would air their objections and hope to win support, but that failing, would not adopt any obstructionist attitude.

PLEA FOR UNITY

WASHINGTON, Apr. 22. Proposals for international agreements to stabilize currencies on a lower gold basis were discussed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald to-day.

The British leader, first of the statesmen of eleven leading countries invited here to grapple with monetary and trade problems, conferred to-day and last night with the President at the White House.

Out of the conversations came information that international monetary stabilization aimed to raise commodity prices by reduction in the amount of gold behind national currency units were taking a foremost place.

MacDonald presented his views in an address to-day at the National club, saying economic disarmament and agreements among nations to solve monetary problems were the first step needed to start the world toward better days.

French Resentful.

Contrasting with MacDonald's placatory attitude, dispatches told of resentment among members of the French delegation, headed by former Premier Edouard Herriot, at Roosevelt's gold embargo announcement of Wednesday.

From Paris came word that the French cabinet, unalarmed, announced after a meeting that it will maintain the gold standard, and Finance Minister Bonnet expressed the hope that "all countries will return to gold at the earliest moment."

SPLIT IN HITLER CABINET

IMPORTANT CHANGES IMMINENT

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, April 26. CHANGES in the German Cabinet are reported imminent in political circles and it is widely believed that the German Nationals, Herr Hugenberg and Herr Von Neurath are likely to leave.

It is generally expected that Vice-Chancellor Von Papen will be the next Foreign Minister.

A threatened split in President Von Hindenburg's "Steel Helmets" has been averted by the resignation of the Second-in-Command, Lieut. Colonel Duestenberg, National Party candidate for the Presidency, last year.

Lt. Col. Duestenberg, whose dismissal was ordered by the Minister of Labour, Herr Seldte, himself Commandant of the "Steel Helmets," says that he has taken this step for the sake of the future of the "Steel Helmets," of which he has been a member since 1919.

He appeals to other members to follow his example, submitting unreservedly to Chancellor Hitler's leadership.

Herr Seldte does not intend to appoint a successor, and many observers believe that the separate existence of the "Steel Helmets" will soon terminate.

EXPORTS OF TIN

COMMITTEE DECIDES ON QUOTAS

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUHR, April 26. THE International Tin Committee met at the Hague yesterday and examined the monthly statistics as to exports.

The signatory Governments agreed to the following quotas for export and production with effect from July 1 next: Bolivia 1,224 long tons; Netherlands East Indies 1,068; Nigeria 288; Malaya 1,627. The next meeting is being held in Paris on May 23.

AMERICAN ADVISOR APPOINTED TO CHINESE MINT

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, April 27. MR. R. J. GRANT, Director of the United States Mint since 1923 has resigned, effectively immediately, to become advisor to the Chinese National Government Central Mint in Shanghai. Mr. Grant is expected to leave the United States for Shanghai early in May.

SILVER MARKET

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Apr. 27. FOLLOWING ARE THE SILVER QUOTATIONS ON THE LONDON MARKET TO-DAY:

Spot	20.8/16	18 1/2
Forward	20 1/2	18.9/16

BRITISH PLAN FOR DISARMAMENT

CHINA'S AMENDMENT TO PROPOSALS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, April 26. AT THE meeting of the General Disarmament Commission to-day Captain Eden, the British Delegate said that he would propose that the Commission accept the Chinese amendment to Britain's Disarmament Plan to be embodied as a new Article following immediately after the present Article V of the British Disarmament Plan.

The new Article stipulates that this part of the Convention will not prejudice the rights and obligations of members of the League nor conflict with the powers of the Assembly under the League Covenant. Captain Eden also proposed the acceptance of the Chinese amendment of Article IV which slightly alters the wording of that Article.

At this stage the Commission adjourned till April 28. Dr. Wellington Koo is leaving this evening for Paris, enroute to Washington where he will meet Mr. T. V. Soong and also Mr. Quid Tai Chi from London.

THE NANTIENTHEN FRONT

FIGHTING RAGES FOR FOUR DAYS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, April 27. ACCORDING to reports from Shanhaikwan the Chinese forces, which have been pressed to the West of Luanho, began advancing across the River as soon as the Japanese withdrew their forces from that area.

Despatches from Kupeikow state that one of the longest and most terrific battles of the Jehol Campaign has been fought. For four days and nights since April 21 fighting has been in progress on the Nantienthen front. The right and left wings of the Chinese forces have been shattered, but the centre is holding out strongly, while reinforcements are fast arriving from Shihsiachen. A decisive and sanguinary battle is imminent along this sector.

Chinese Success Confirmed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEIPING, April 26. A RESUME of the military situation issued by the Military Council this evening confirms that the Japanese forces West of Luanho have been withdrawing to the passes along the Great Wall since April 23 and says that in order to maintain peace and order Chinese detachments have been sent to Changli, Lulung, which detachments have been in contact with the retreating Japanese forces and Manchukuo troops.

The resume says that fighting at Kupeikow has been going on for four days, but the Japanese failed to occupy the Chinese positions. Indeed, yesterday Pinalouze in front of Nantienthen was re-taken from the Japanese who to-day renewed their attacks in that area, but met with no success.

CHINESE ADVANCE CONTINUES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEIPING, April 27. THE Chinese continue their advance in the Luan Ho region, entering Changli at noon yesterday.

The railway service from Peiping to Changli is expected to be resumed shortly.

AMBASSADOR SILENT

REGARDING POLITICAL MATTERS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, April 26. WHILE resolutely refusing to express his views on political matters, at least not before he presents his Credentials, Mr. Bogomoloff, the newly appointed Soviet Ambassador to China who arrived here to-day told newspapermen that a Soviet Embassy will be established in Nanking where he had to take up residence. Mr. Bogomoloff said that the main object of his present visit to the Capital was to arrange a date for presentation of his Credentials to Mr. Li Sen, Chairman of the National Government.

The Soviet Ambassador will call on Mr. Lo Wen Kan, Foreign Minister, to-morrow morning (Thursday), who will then entertain him to dinner in the evening.

THE SINKIANG REVOLT

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, April 26. THE Government is sending General Ho Yeo Chu, Assistant Chief-of-Staff and Mr. Chang Feng Chu, the local representative of Mr. King Shu Chen, the deposed Governor of Sinkiang, to that Province to investigate the situation there.

NO HOPE OF DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS

EX-FOREIGN MINISTER YOSHIZAWA'S VIEW

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, April 27. EX-FOREIGN MINISTER Yoshizawa, who returned to-day from a tour of China and Manchuria, said that he had obtained the impression there is no possibility of direct Sino-Japanese negotiations.

JAPANESE VERSION OF KUPEIKOW FIGHTING

"FIERCE CHINESE ATTACK BROKEN"

GUARDED REFERENCE TO PLANS SOUTH OF THE WALL

The following is the report, from Japanese sources of the recent fighting in the North. Its seriousness and the determination of the Chinese troops is tacitly admitted. The political news is guarded in relation to the alleged attempts of the Japanese to form another puppet state to the South of the Great Wall.

Many allegations of Chinese disunion are made, and, also, that large numbers of Chinese troops are joining the Manchukuo forces.

STORIES OF POLITICAL INTRIGUE

TOKYO, April 23.—News of a sanguinary three-day battle at Kupeikow pass in the Great Wall north of Peiping to-day belied the expressed hopes of the Chinese command that the Chinese had abandoned attempts to regain possession of the Jehol barrier.

According to Rengo dispatches from Kupeikow, heavy Chinese forces launched a determined attack on Maj. General Kawahara's lines southwest of Kupeikow Friday morning, at least five divisions being represented, including some of Chiang Kai Shek's regulars. Friday morning the Japanese had their hands full repelling the oncoming waves of the Chinese attackers, which were reported hurled back by deadly machinegun fire from watch towers on the Great Wall.

Counter Attack. Kawahara's forces launched a counter-attack yesterday, it was stated, and forced the Chinese back from the wall despite the arrival of reinforcements from Miyun, Chinese base on the road of Peiping.

To-day at dawn Kawahara's troops after four hours of bitter fighting pushed their lines beyond Shuangtze, nine miles southwest of Kupeikow, and it was claimed both Chinese flanks were turned, with the result that a retreat started.

The war office announced yesterday that the Japanese contemplated no further advance in North China unless the Chinese renewed attacks on Japanese positions. At the same time it was said the occupied area east of the Luan river about Chinwangtao and a strip ten miles wide extending west to Kupeikow would be neutralized.

Tientsin Fears Not Allayed. Tientsin, April 23.—A reassuring statement from the war office at Tokyo that the Japanese plan no further advances in North China unless attacked failed to-day to decrease Chinese tension and separatist intrigues added to the feeling foreigners have that far-reaching developments are near.

A strong cry has arisen here and at Peiping for Chiang Kai Shek, the National government generalissimo, to come north to rally the various Chinese elements, failing which "he should be ousted."

Rumors that a group of North China generals, among whom Feng Yu Hsiang, still hibernating at Kalgan, is an outstanding figure, are planning an attempt to establish an independent northern regime have been widely circulating. Such a development is generally considered to increase the likelihood of a Japanese-Manchukuo advance westward from the Luan river territory around Chinwangtao occupied in the last two weeks.

Political Intrigue. Feng, the Christian general, was a leader in the internecine warfare of four years ago and the present situation recalls that chaotic period.

With the political intrigues continuing rampant, leading Chinese generals and officials have been made the objects of vicious and conflicting attacks—charging plots to overthrow the National government and co-operating with the Japanese.

Most of the local Chinese public appears to be opposed at present to a breach with Nanking the feeling being that salvation lies in continued loyalty to the central government since North China can not exist alone.

Chinese, participating in the movement of the last few days, to set up a puppet state in the Luan-

ting area were branded to-day in Chinese journals as "traitors whom no red-blooded Chinese would follow."

Many Deserters. The papers in editorials asserted that North China does not want a breach with Nanking but demanded reorganization of the central government in order to allay discontent in the north.

Chinese military officials claimed to-day that the Chinese irregulars east of the Luan river who have joined the Manchukuo forces are rapidly increasing in numbers and are being offered by Japanese. This group, termed itself the National Salvation Army, is flying the Chinese five-barred republican flag, it was said.

Despite the Tokyo war office statement of yesterday, foreign observers here expressed the opinion that signs are increasingly evident that the invaders are prepared to extend operations farther into Hopei province.

A widespread opinion is that the Japanese and Manchukuo forces, with the newly-allied Chinese irregulars participating in the Luan-tung buffer area, will not hesitate to enter Peiping and Tientsin areas if Chinese resistance continues. In that event foreign officials believe marked changes in this area may be expected.

The Luan-tung river front north of here was comparatively quiet to-day and yesterday, the river continuing to divide the opposing forces and isolated skirmishes occurring spasmodically.

Strong Force. The Japanese and Manchukuo appear to have massed a strong force a few miles east of the Luan river, awaiting developments. Japanese fires continue active over the entire area, intermittently dropping bombs behind the Chinese lines and scattering handbills urging the Chinese to support Manchukuo.

Military officials here claimed the Japanese attacked south of Kupeikow pass, which is to the north of Peiping, early Saturday morning, using fifty field guns but failing to crack the Chinese defenses, and it was asserted there were many Japanese casualties.

Peiping advices indicated that apprehension over possible Sino-Japanese hostilities there continues. The Chinese military were reported to have concealed twenty anti-aircraft guns about the city in anticipation of Japanese raids.

More Territory Conquered. Mukden, April 23.—The Japanese continued their drive against the Chinese along the Great Wall during the past 48 hours, gaining additional territory in the vicinity of Kupeikow.

General Tanaka's corps suffered 12 killed and scores injured during heavy fighting.

General Kawahara's corps occupied three important Chinese watch-towers at Kupeikow Friday noon. Major Kaida was wounded in the fighting.

It was understood that General Kawahara's corps captured Nantienthen this morning.

Relations With Russia. Tokyo, April 23.—Manchukuo authorities will not reopen the border junctions of the Chinese Eastern Railway with the Trans-Siberian railway or undertake to restore connections between the two lines until Russia returns C.E.R. rolling stock which was allegedly taken across the borders into Siberia, Li Shao Keng, representative of the Manchukuo government, declared to-day.

(Continued on Page 12)

COUGH LINCTUS

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS AND ALSO VERY EFFECTIVE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CHEST AND THROAT, ETC.

Prepared Solely by

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

HONG KONG

REVIEW OF RUGGER IN GREAT BRITAIN

The 1932-33 International Season

SOME PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS

(Special Air-Mail Service)

London, April 11.—The series of international rugby matches which ended with Scotland's narrow and try-less win over Ireland, in Dublin, has this season provided a remarkable demonstration of the difficulty of forecasting and the unreliability of the "line through form" in these particular encounters.

The Dublin match, for instance, could well have been argued, on such data as was available, to be a "gift" for Scotland, while sanguine predictions had placed the probable winning margin as high as fifteen points. Even the blindest partisan of Scottish Rugby must admit that rejoicing over Scotland's winning of the "triple crown" must be governed by the injunction, "Moderate your transports, gentlemen."

This Scottish team, in which youth was given its chance to a degree unknown in international rugby since Ireland fielded a team of "babies," most of whom made lasting reputations in due course, against England at Leicester ten years ago, must be regarded, in spite of their achievements, as a side whose greatness must lie in the future. Had it been possible to mark any decided progress in the two matches which followed their defeat of Wales, their reputation need not have been held in the suspended judgment which is, in fact, necessary.

As far as it is possible to form any opinion, in view of the rare interchanges of visits between the clubs of the two countries concerned, it is probable that the standard of play of the best Scottish clubs is just a little higher than that of the best English clubs. In venturing this opinion, I am influenced by the slightly better condition in which the Scots seem to take the field, by the rather better finish in the forward rushes and by the bigger range of ideas which the backs exploit in planning their attacks.

Nevertheless with three great forwards as "old hands," J. Bontle, W. B. Welsh, and M. S. Stewart, a scrum-half of an ideal type, a keen young set of backs, Scotland's side, most of them now truly blooded, should set a problem to the other nations in 1933-4. Their greatest weakness has been their inability to fail in set scrum-work in which they have beyond question felt the loss of A. W. Walker.

If Scotland experienced an ending to their season which came perilously near pathos, Ireland's graph of hopes and fears developed a jumpy course typical in characteristics of the Coits of story and stage. A chilling disillusionment against England was almost forgotten in the flip supplied by the surprise win against Wales, but the expectations roused by this feat were baffled by the scoring system—subject of many a heated debate—by which dropped goals are worth a point more pieces than tries.

However the sporting qualities of Irish rugby players respond with particular alacrity, when Scotland is the foe, to any call made on it by hard luck, and Ireland can find consolation in the main credit entries in the ledger of the season's matches. These are the discovery of a young full-back, R. H. Pratt, as a worthy successor to W. E. Crawford; a hint that P. B. Coote may yet fulfil his early promise in the centre, the stalwart work of C. E. St. J. Beamish, and the advance in form of W. McC. Ross, who might develop into a classic forward.

The probable loss of E. W. F. de V. Hunt in a bitter battle, but even so Ireland's balance, as on the right side. When a pair of halves capable of taking over from the experienced P. M. Murray and E. O'D. Davy can be discovered, the outlook for Ireland should be bright, more especially as S. L. Waide, when in his best, is a "look for work," can hardly help developing into the exceptional match-winner he ought to be.

Four Bright Spots. England's bright spots have been the discovery of L. A. Booth in (Only United of foot of next Column)

U.S. BASEBALL

THREE PLAYERS SUSPENDED

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

WASHINGTON, Apr. 28. THE sequel to yesterday's riots in the New York, Washington match is the announcement by Mr. Harbridge, President of the American Baseball League of the suspension, for an indefinite period, of Myer and Whitehill of the Senators and Chapman of the Yankees.

National League.

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	5	11	1
Boston	1	4	1
(Berger homered for Boston and Bismette for Brooklyn)			
St. Louis	1	5	1
Cincinnati	2	10	2

American League.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	4	10	1
Detroit	6	12	2
(There were eleven innings, Hayes scoring a home run for Chicago)			
Cleveland	2	5	1
St. Louis	0	1	0

(Hildebrand pitched and blanked out St. Louis)

The New York and Philadelphia and Washington and Boston matches were postponed through rain.

HOME FOOTBALL

WEDNESDAY'S MATCHES

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, April 28. Games played in the English and Scottish leagues on Wednesday, resulted as follows:—

DIVISION 1

Birmingham 1 West Bromwich 1

DIVISION 2

Charlton 2 Port Vale 1

DIVISION 3 (SOUTH)

Brentford	2	Brighton	1
Bristol C.	4	Reading	1
Exeter	0	Aldershot	0
Luton	3	Watford	2
Swindon	1	Gillingham	1
Torquay	1	Bristol R.	1

DIVISION 3 (NORTH)

York 0 Southport 1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Queen's Park 1 Kilmarnock 2

CRICKET STARTS IN SCOTLAND

SCOTT'S XI AND WEST INDIES DRAW

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PELSHAM, April 28. T. GILBERT Scott's XI and the West Indies drew in a two-day cricket match.

The home team brought their innings to a close when they declared at 228 for 9 wickets, Martindale being the most successful bowler with an analysis of 4 for 38. The West Indies replied with 145 for 7.

Efficiently used by D. W. Burland, T. W. Brown's continued ability to pull out his best football in a big game, C. Webb's solid worth, and E. H. Sadler's pace and skill in the open business. As a whole the pack found its feet with the most striking success towards the end of the Calcutta Cup match. For the last twenty minutes they were a really good eight, and but for the solidity of Scotland's defence, would have pulled the match level.

And then Wales. It is difficult to write with moderation of the peculiar gambles, gambles, gambles, or whatever anybody prefers to call them, of the Welsh selectors. Admittedly, it was unfortunate for them that any alteration had to be made in the fifteen that won at Twickenham for the Scottish match, but the way in which they chose to increase the number of alterations of their own free will is as hard to defend as it is difficult to follow the line of thought which suggested moving W. Wooler from centre in the Irish match.

HOME FOOTBALL LETTER

(Special Air-Mail Service)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

AMATEUR CUP FINAL

Kingstonian 1; Stockton 1.

LONDON, April 11. Kingstonian and Stockton played a drawn game in the final for the F.A. Amateur Cup on Dulwich Hamlet F.C. ground, at Champion Hill on Saturday, April 8, each side scoring a goal in the first half and nothing more in the second. The match will have to be replayed at Darlington on Saturday, April 22. The Kingstonian eleven scored first, but Stockton equalised a quarter of an hour later.

The game was fought on fairly level terms, but there was a marked contrast in style. Kingstonians swung the ball about and often tried long drives at goal and the cross-kick from the right wing. On the other hand, the Stockton team, especially the forwards, relied on short passes. Kingstonian attacked often in the second half, when, had their forwards kept their heads, victory must have been theirs.

Stockton had a chance when Brodrick was penalised for carrying, but Prest's free-kick went into the net direct without touching any player. Prest fell down heavily near goal and had to be carried off suffering from severe concussion and after this the game became rather tedious.

Wales 0; Scotland 0.

The Amateur International Match between Wales and Scotland was drawn, there being no scoring. Scotland were slightly the better side and might have won, had it not been for the brilliance of the Welsh defence. As a spectacle the game was rather disappointing but both sets of defenders did extremely well to prevent any score. The outstanding players of the match were F. O. Williams, the Welsh left-back and Parlane, whose work at left-half for Scotland was frequently applauded.

Middlesbrough 3; Arsenal 4.

Arsenal had to fight hard for their victory at Middlesbrough, and although they ultimately won it was tough and went to the end. They were outclassed in the first half, but made a great recovery in the second and were loudly applauded by a crowd of nearly 30,000 spectators.

Middlesbrough opened the scoring after 9 minutes' play, Warren seizing a chance after Moss had pushed out a shot from Baxter. Two quick goals by Hulme enabled Arsenal to lead at the interval. He walked the first in but the second was a superb shot from 20 yards out. After the interval, Middlesbrough hammered away at the Arsenal goal for fully twenty minutes before it fell. Griffiths, Penns and Warren all hit the posts before Cameron placed his side on level terms. Arsenal seizing on a temporary slackness on the part of Jennings and Jarvis, Parkin schemed a clear opening for Bastin, who drove a low shot into the net. Hulme ran through to score a fourth goal with a fierce drive.

Other Matches.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 355 METRES

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Stock and exchange quotations, weather report.
11.30 a.m.—Chinese recorded programme.
12.30 p.m.—European programme of Victor and H.M.V. records.
1 p.m.—Local time and weather report.
1.20 p.m.—Rugby Press news, selected London and New York stock quotations, etc.
2 p.m.—Close down.
4.30 to 7 p.m.—Chinese programme.
7 to 10.30 p.m.—European programme.
7 to 7.20 p.m.—Orchestral.
7.20 p.m.—Closing local stock quotations, selected London and New York stock quotations, etc.
7.30 to 8.30 p.m.—A Concert.
8 p.m.—Local time and weather report.
8.30 to 9.15 p.m.—Variety.
9.15 to 9.30 p.m.—From the Studio.
A selection of German Folk songs.
9.30 to 10.30 p.m.—Classical programme from Z.B.W.'s Library.
10.30 p.m.—Rugby Press news.
10.30 p.m.—Close down.
(All programmes in the above European programme, except where otherwise stated, are supplied by Messrs. Tsang Fook Fung Co.)

Other matches played were:—
Tottenham H. 1 Bradford C. 1
Preston 2 Blackburn R. 0
Huddersfield T. 4 Sheffield W. 0
Stock City 0 Fulham 1
Leicester C. 4 Derby C. 0

RUGBY FOOTBALL

Bristol 3 Pts.; Harlequins 11 Pts.
On Bristol's Memorial Ground the Harlequins defeated Bristol at full strength, Burland and Barrington being absent from Bristol and Chapman and Sparke from the Harlequins. The Harlequins had the better of the early play, when Hobbs and Barker, Bristol's new half-backs, were playing rather nervously, and a long run by Dean nearly carried them over the line. After a quarter of an hour the Harlequins heeled from a scrum and the ball was passed towards the left until it reached Gibbs, who extricated himself cleverly from an unpromising position, kicked ahead, and finally punted past Brown before winning the race for the touch-down. Style converted with a kick that appeared to hit the far goal-post as well as the cross-bar.

Bristol then began to have more of the play, but first Style and then Reeve succeeded in intercepting, without being able to hold, passes intended for Sherman. Just before half-time Gregory failed with a penalty kick, but within a minute or two of the interval he made amends by kicking a penalty goal and for some time it looked as though Bristol would win. However, 20 minutes before the end Gibbs for the Harlequins intercepted a pass in his own half of the field, ran round Brown and without the slightest difficulty scored between the posts. Again, within a few minutes Gibbs with another and similar try from rather closer in, put the issue beyond doubt.

O.M.T. 24 Pts.; London Irish 3.

Old Merchant Taylors beat London Irish at Teddington by three goals, three tries to one try. The Irish were the first to score, Coffey boring his way through when a rush was half checked. For some time the O.M.T.'s could not press home their passing moves, but eventually two quick tries by their forwards, Thomson and Wilkins, which E.F. Spragg converted put the backs on their mettle and before half-time W.R. Spragg ran over far out on the right.

Early in the second half, G. S. Barry was tackled on the line and for twenty minutes the Irish kept the Old Boys out, but though the closing stages witnessed a telling Irish attack, the Taylors meantime had added tries by Thomson, T. F. Spragg and R. G. Turnbull, the last of these being converted by F. F. Spragg.

Other Games.

The scoring in some of the other games played was as follows:—
pts.
Exeter 6 Bath 3
Manchester 13 Birkenhead 6
Gloucester 10 Devonport 5
Northampton 22 Rosslyn Park 6
Blackheath 18 Leicester 11
Torquay 11 Plymouth 0
Albion 0

THE THOUSAND GUINEAS

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, April 27. FOLLOW are the probable starters and jockeys in the Thousand Guineas:—

Horse	Jockey
Betty	Dick
Ripcord	Elliott
Brown Betty	Childs
Chatsline	Fred Fox
Coino Fream	Harry Wragg
Dunsoal	Sam Wragg
Edair	Canty
Furor	Jones
Gerrards Cross	Brennan
Lady Slice	Taylor
Myrobellia	Gordon Richards
Olbia	Perryman
Parson	Connorton
St. Kilda	Roberts
Santa Barbara	Weston
Sheldanwig	Pat Beazley
Sick Lemon	Cliff Richards
Sunny Anna	Marshall
Supervisor	Sherry
Typhonic	Steve Donoghue
Una	Beary
Weather Glass	Carslake

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 1st DAY of MAY, 1933, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Stubbs Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Lands, for one further term of 75 years.

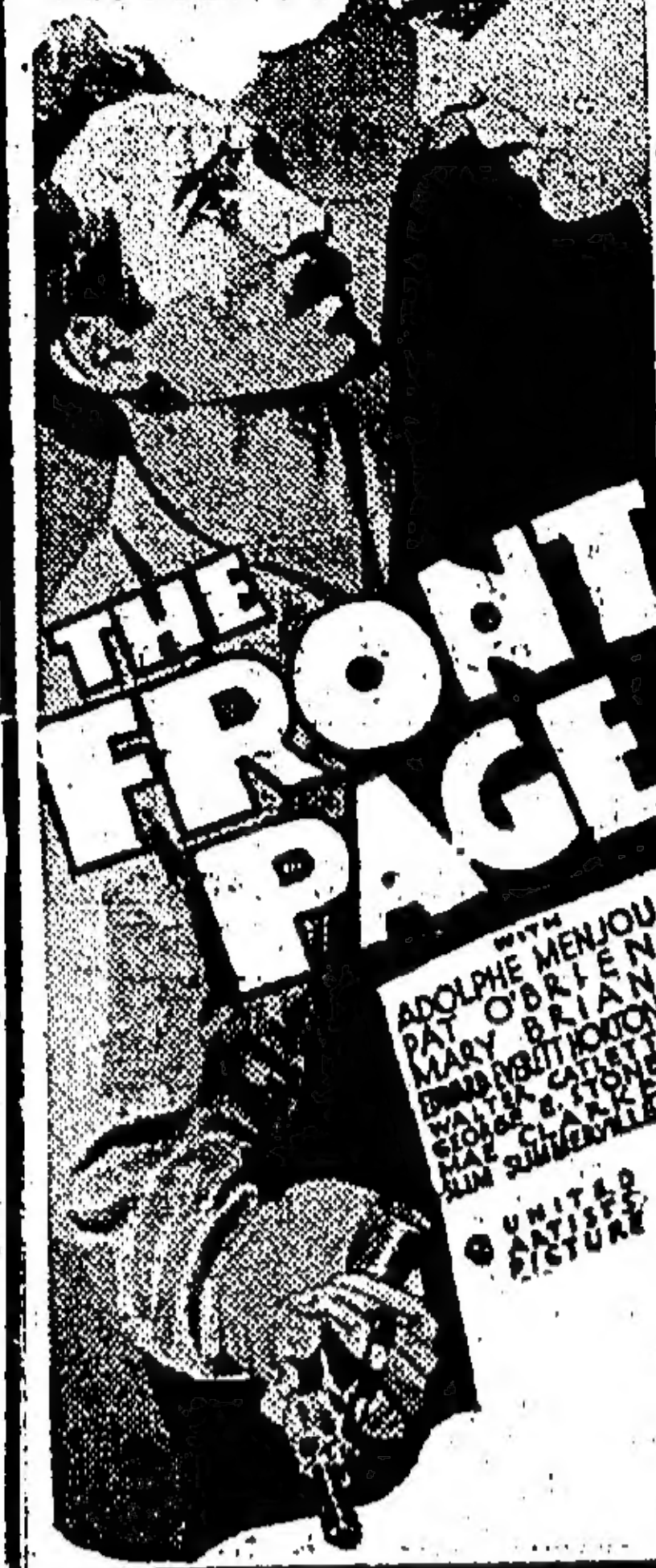
PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Boundary	Measurements	Annual Rental	Upset Price
Inland Lot No. 2950	Boundary No. 2950	As per sale plan.	About 3,348	92,000
Inland Lot No. 2912	Boundary No. 2912	As per sale plan.	About 3,348	92,000

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ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 30th APRIL, 1933, commencing at 2.00 p.m.

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Members are notified that they and their Ladies must wear their Badges prominently displayed.

No One without a Badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure. Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$5.00 for Gentlemen and \$3.00 for Ladies (Both including Tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon the personal application of a Member, such Member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for Payment of All Oils, etc.

The Secretary's Office, 3rd Floor, Gloucester Building, (Tel. 27794), will close at 19 O'Clock Noon.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the Race Course.

On No Pretext will Children be permitted in either Enclosure during the Meeting.

Tickets are obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered from the No. 1 Boy in advance. Telephone 21920.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

The Price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is \$2.00 including Tax, for all Persons, including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform are admitted Half Price.

Bookmakers, Tie Men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the Precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary.

Hong Kong, 24th April, 1933. [746]

THE MACAO JOCKEY CLUB.

PROGRAMMES and ENTER-Forms for the Fourth Extra Race Meeting, to be held in Macao on Sunday, 7th May, 1933, may be obtained at The Sports Club, Hongkong Jockey Club Stables, or at the Offices of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming, 6, Des Voeux Road Central.

Entries CLOSE at 4 p.m. TO-DAY. [758]

NOTICE.

CONSUL for Japan and Mrs. H. Amano beg to announce that, in celebration of the Birthday of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, a Reception will be held at their home, 71, Conduit Road, on Saturday, April 29th, from eleven till twelve o'clock.

[753]

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SUPPLEMENT NO. 74

HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1933.

11

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Kowloon Supplement

HONG KONG, APRIL 28, 1933.

A NEW INDUSTRY

Our policy in these articles has been to be constructive and, in so far as Kowloon is still an undeveloped and promising area, to suggest the lines upon which progress might be made. Accordingly we have traced the possible trend of building operations on the Mainland and have indicated the various industries and enterprises for which there is still ample scope. It is neither our aim nor within our knowledge to advise the investor on the types of businesses it would pay him best to capitalise; nor is it possible to forecast the new enterprises which are likely to spring up in the locality. Every year finds pioneers who are willing to experiment with trades and schemes which have not been tried before, whether they be ice-cream parlours or hat factories, and we see no reason why their optimism should not be rewarded.

Perhaps one of the boldest experiments that have been made on the Mainland was the poultry farm started by Mr. Pak Son Chan at Fanling. Inspired by the belief that there was a demand in the Colony for large, fresh eggs, Mr. Chan purchased a large plot of land near the main road and imported at considerable expense a quantity of pure-bred fowls and cockerels from Canada. Fortunately the experiment turned out successfully, largely owing to the fact that Mr. Chan had studied poultry farming in the United States and was acquainted with the scientific methods of feeding, care and rearing of chickens as practised there and in Canada. The cost of laying-out the land and erecting runs and fowl houses would have disheartened many who believe that quick money is to be made out of a poultry-farm, but in the end patience and conscientiousness earned their own reward and Mr. Chan is now in the fortunate position of having more orders for Sunny Farm eggs than he can supply.

There is no reason why others should not follow his example and experiment with the rearing of poultry and livestock, since so long as their prices compare reasonably with those of imported produce, there is no question but that a ready market exists for meat and poultry of good quality. Pigs are reared by the villagers in a desultory manner but no one, except, of course, the Dairy Farm, has ever attempted to breed foreign pigs on a large scale. Many years ago sheep were introduced to Lan Tao Island by an enterprising business man, but the scheme was not profitable since the animals were unable to exist on the coarse grass which grows on the local hills. It is likely that if special grass was cultivated sheep would thrive as well in this Colony as in other parts of the world where the climate is less equable, but the experiment would be too costly for most people to attempt.

There appears to have been no serious attempt to encourage the farmers of the New Territories to breed livestock on a scientific scale. Crude and casual methods of feeding, housing and general treatment of pigs, fowls and buffaloes do not assist towards the production of good specimens, and the animals one sees in the local villages might just as well have been turned wild to fend for themselves, judging by their condition. It has to be admitted that the farmers themselves, who are traditionally conservative, have not encouraged Government aid or advice, except in minor questions pertaining to rice cultivation and horticulture, but we feel sure that if the Government were to establish a model farm in the New Territories, under the charge of an experienced agriculturist, the villagers would not be slow to appreciate the advantages of scientific method, especially if they found that the results were satisfactory. We must remember that the New Territory farmer has been handing down the tradition of primitive methods for centuries and that nothing less than practical example is going to make him change his ways, even though he might profit by so doing.

OUR UNREGULATED CABARETS

NOISE INCREASES WHILE GOVERNMENT
PONDERES A CONTROL

It is not through a desire to renege on the recent arguments for and against cabarets in Hong Kong that we now pen the following lines. Our excuse for returning to this subject lies in a letter which has come into our possession in which residents of a certain locality in Kowloon are seeking the assistance of the authorities to abate a nuisance. The signatories complain that "the noise of the orchestra combine with the singing and shouting has gone past all endurance." A further complaint is that residents in the locality have recently been disturbed, on five consecutive nights by the "drunken brawls from both American and Italian sailors and by the shouting from rickshaw coolies." It is stated that the noise is kept up until 1 o'clock in the morning.

Whether cabarets should be allowed to carry on in the Colony on moral grounds does not, for the moment, concern us. It is sufficient to say that there are two schools of thought on the question. Those who are for the cabarets see in them no more than a harmless form of amusement for the younger set in an otherwise dull Colony. Those against the cabarets foresee many evils arising out of the coming of cabarets. The authorities, at a recent meeting of the Legislative Council, have stated that regulations were being drawn up to govern the conduct of cabarets. Two months have now elapsed but there are still no signs of the new

regulations. Meanwhile, more cabarets have come into existence, while the number of dancing "instructresses" must have almost doubled since questions about the cabarets were raised in the Legislative Council.

While there can be no question that some of the cabarets are very properly conducted (in the absence of regulations) there is no denying the fact that any further delay in promulgating and enforcing some sort of control will lead to abuses.

A recent prosecution revealed that at one of the establishments that liquor could be obtained. No doubt the new regulations will show just what kind of "refreshments" can be sold to patrons of cabarets. The strongest ground for complaint, however, is the fact that cabarets have been permitted to come into business in residential areas. The trouble and inconvenience caused to those who have the misfortune of living near a cabaret can well be imagined! On the principle of "Live and let live," we should tolerate the cabarets but the least that the authorities can do for the community is to see that they do not interfere with the slumbers of those who have to work by day. Cabarets exist in every city and if we are to have them in Hong Kong let the authorities confine them to the city, where the music calculated to make one dazed at 1 a.m. will not penetrate into the tired man's bedroom to leave him a nervous wreck the next day.

VARSITY NEWS

The Medical degree examinations commenced on Wednesday, April 25, and are still in progress. They will all end on May 10.

The following are the Final Degree candidates:—H. T. Bee, Chan Fook, Ho Suk Yee, Miss Hui Luk Yip, Ip Ching Yu, Khoo Keng Wah, Kuo Shao Hong, Lee Ho Tin, K. T. Loke, S. P. Loh, Y. K. Ng, G. S. Scully, Teoh Thean Ming, Tsan Wei Chean, Tseng Wah Kiu, Tau Tsoung Ji, and Wong Siang Heng.

The subjects for to-day are:—Anatomy, Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health, and Principles of Surgery. A paper on Practice of Surgery will be set to-morrow.

The mid-session examinations of the Arts Faculty will begin on May 1 and end on May 12.

Flannel Dance.

To celebrate the victory of the University Cricket Team in the local League, the University Union will hold a Flannel Dance on May 13, at 9 p.m., in the Great Hall of the University.

Launch Picnic.

The University Education Society will hold its annual launch picnic on May 12, at 2 p.m. The destination will be Clear Water Bay.

Summer Vacation.

The University will be closed on May 13 for the Summer Vacation, and will re-open on September 13. All the University student hostels will be closed during the holidays.

Territories, under the charge of an experienced agriculturist, the villagers would not be slow to appreciate the advantages of scientific method, especially if they found that the results were satisfactory. We must remember that the New Territory farmer has been handing down the tradition of primitive methods for centuries and that nothing less than practical example is going to make him change his ways, even though he might profit by so doing.

CHURCH NEWS

St. Andrew's Church

Services for Sunday, April 30 and Sunday after Easter.

8.15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10 a.m.—Young People's Service and Primary Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Confirmation service by the Bishop of Victoria.

3 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Evensong.

Preacher: The Vicar.

Monday, May 1, at 6 p.m.—Bible Reading Fellowship.

At 9 p.m.—Mr. B. Wylie will address members of St. Andrew's Club on the "Evolution of News." The meeting will be open to friends.

Thursday, May 4, at 9.15 p.m., the St. Andrew's Club will produce "The Bishop's Candlesticks" and two short sketches. Charge for admission \$1.10 and \$2.

Friday, May 5, at 9 p.m.—Communicants' Preparation Service.

**ROBBERY AT
YAUMATI**

**OLD WOMAN BLINDED
WITH PEPPER**

A dastardly daylight robbery occurred in Yaumati on Wednesday. Lam Yee, 50, a widow, was descending to the street after a visit to a friend at 115, Temple Street, Yaumati, when she was followed down the staircase by two men and seized from behind and blinded with pepper. She was carrying a small box containing nearly \$140 which she was forced to release.

An alarm was raised and one of the robbers was stopped but broke away after dropping the box. A suspect was later arrested whilst boarding a bus in Nathan Road.

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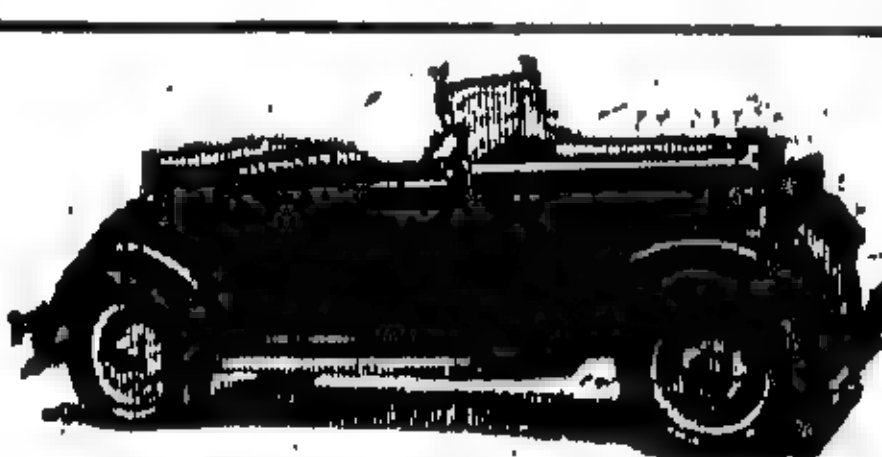


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A FRIEND OF TOLSTOY'S

NOTED PHILOSOPHER IN COLONY

One of the most interesting personalities to visit the Colony for some time, Mr. Antoin Pradova, is at present staying in Kowloon where he is collecting data for a philosophical treatise which he is writing on the sociological relations between the Chinese and the European middle-classes. Before the Revolution Mr. Pradova was a professor of Moral Philosophy in Moscow University and had the distinction of acting as tutor to the young Duke Cyril, for which services he was decorated by the Tsar. A great friend of the late Count Tolstoy, with whom he lived for many years, Mr. Pradova has published a number of works on philosophy in the Russian language, though when his beautiful house was destroyed by the Bolsheviks in 1918 the whole of his library, including his original manuscripts, was made into a bonfire. Fortunately some of his best-known books, including "Intellectual Ideas of Primitive Races," had been translated into English and were thus saved for the benefit of scholars.

During the War Mr. Pradova served in the Imperial Russian Horse and was at the time of the Revolution attached to the personal bodyguard of the Tsar. He had several conversations with the infamous monk, Rasputin, about whom he has written a play, and was present when Rasputin was shot whilst struggling in the ice. After the murder of the Royal family, Mr. Pradova fled to Poland where he was successful in obtaining a temporary post as a tutor at one of the universities. Soon afterwards he adopted Polish nationality and was appointed as Secretary to the Dictator, Marshal Pilsudski, of whom he has published a brilliant biography. He is touring the East on behalf of the University of Warsaw and hopes to publish his new work in the Autumn.

WATER POLO

The first water polo match of the season was played in the Y.M.C.A. bath last evening when the home team engaged the Combined Navy in a friendly. The sailors beat the "Y" by five goals to four after a close struggle. The "Y" were leading by three goals to one in the first half, but in the second, the sailors retaliated strongly and scored four goals in succession, the "Y" replying only once.

The teams were:—Y.M.C.A.: Schreuder, Kerr and Goldman; Raiton, Nichol, Campbell and Lange.

Combined Navy: C. Mitchell, C. Alder and G. Groves; W. Hutton, C. Lee, J. Laker and J. McCrea.

WOMEN IN CIVIL SERVICE

BETTER COLONIAL POSTS OPEN

London.—Two more significant advances have been made by women in the Civil Services. They are as follows:

The first, administrative post given to a woman in the Colonial Service, is that of First Class Clerk to the Treasury, Fiji, to be filled by Mrs. M. Bannatyne.

At Somerset House ten writing assistants and typists have been chosen for trial with a view to promotion to the new posts of Assistant Collectors of Income in the reorganised collection service.

No department pursues a more liberal policy towards women than Somerset House, and they are now employed in every branch of tax collecting.

Example to Whitehall.

By throwing open the posts of collectors to women in these grades, formerly more or less blind alleys, Somerset House has set an example to all the other departments, in which women's prospects of promotion to the higher grades are not in practice very considerable.

While the highest posts in the Home Civil Service are in theory open to women, until Mrs. Bannatyne's appointment to Fiji, administrative posts in the Colonial Service have been kept solely for men.

Yet, as doctors, teachers, nurses, and health visitors—practically the only positions hitherto open to them—women have rendered great service in Colonial development, especially in tropical areas. While men since the war have shown some reluctance to go abroad, there has been no lack of women candidates.

Even Sierra Leone and West Africa have no terrors for these women. Their greatest enemy there is no longer the climate, but the witch doctor. It would be impossible to overestimate the value of their services, especially from the native standpoint.

THE RIFLE CLUB

RESULTS OF APRIL MEETING

The following were the best scores at the April monthly shoot of the Hong Kong Rifle Club, held on their Kowloon Tong Range at 2.30 p.m. Saturday and 10 a.m. Sunday, 22 and 23 April, respectively.

	500 Yds.	300 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Class A (aperture sights).				
J. H. Hocquard	28	31	23	82
C. Kirk	32	28	27	87
R. H. Woodman	30	27	23	80
L. B. Holmes	29	22	18	69
Class C (open sights).				
A. Chappelle	30	32	23	85
C. F. J. Simpson	30	30	29	89
J. L. Totley	28	23	21	72
Class D.				
R. W. Godson	22	25	25	72
H. Dingle	30	22	20	62

JAPANESE VERSION OF KUPUKOW FIGHTING

(Continued from Page 9.)

He said that Russia was solely responsible for the Manchukuo incident.

If Russia will return the locomotives and freight cars Manchukuo will be willing to co-operate with the Chinese Eastern railway with respect to Soviet interests, Li Shao Keng said.

The Manchukuo government recently charged that Russia withdrew 53 locomotives and some 2400 freight cars into Siberia from the Chinese Eastern, and thereafter blockaded the border junctions except for through international passenger and mail trains.

Protest Made Over Bombing.

Peiping, April 23.—American Minister Nelson Johnson today made representations to Charge d'Affaires Nakayama of the Japanese legation over the second bombing of an American mission at Taiyuan.

The mission was first bombed late in March, resulting in the death of nine Chinese, although the Rev. Mr. Knauth escaped.

Nakayama acknowledged receipt of the protest and said he was forwarding it to officials of the Kwangtung army.

It was said recently officially that Japan would pay for damage to foreign missionary property resulting from bombings, except in cases where soldiers occupied such premises.

Neutral Zone to be Held.

Tokyo, April 22.—The announcement that the North China territory south of the Great Wall seized since April 10 would be maintained as a neutral zone was made today by the Japanese war office.

The campaign has gained all objectives, terminated Chinese pressure upon Japanese Great Wall positions and pushed the Chinese beyond artillery range of the Jehol barrier, so the Japanese troops have been ordered to cease their attacks and halt pursuit of the Chinese, it was stated.

A spokesman said the Chinese have been expelled from the district east of the Luan river around Chinwangtao, and also a zone having an average depth of ten miles south of the wall, extending westward from the Luan river as far as Miyun. The latter point is south of Kupeikow pass, gateway to Peiping from Jehol province.

Without seeking Chinese agreement, the Japanese intend to maintain a neutral zone in the area thus cleared, air bombing any Chinese troops attempting to re-enter this area and renewing infantry operations if necessary.

Heavy Losses.

The Japanese command however believes the Chinese are unlikely to attempt to reoccupy the zone because of the heavy losses suffered in the last twelve days, it was stated.

The Japanese plan is to hold the present lines south of the wall for a few days until the likelihood of fresh attacks is clearly indicated, and then withdraw to the Great Wall, said the spokesman.

The occupied area totals about 2,000 square miles, that east of the Luan river, scene of the heaviest recent fighting, being about half of this, and the ten-mile strip extending west to Miyun accounting for the remainder.

Reports of separatist movements in North China have been widely published here but the war office attitude was not indicated with reference to these.

Another complication in the involved present situation are the Manchukuo volunteer forces, ranks have been swelled by deserters from the Chinese. The war office early this morning officially disclaimed control over the forces led by Gen. Ting Chiang-shan, involved in fighting with the Chinese northwest of Chinwangtao, and afterwards prominent in the Japanese Manchukuo advance.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

THE MERCANTILE BANK

FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS REVIEW

Burma and Siam.

Both Burma and Siam had good crops of rice in 1931-1932, the shipments from Burma amounting to 3,035,000 tons and those from Siam to 1,508,000 tons, both China and Japan being good buyers, but with prices lower than ever the growers can have made no profit, if they did not suffer a loss. This applies to Siam in particular and to the period during which that country remained on gold, the decision in May last to link her currency to sterling bringing about some improvement in local prices. But owing to increased shipments of rice and reduced imports the balance of trade in favour of Siam increased substantially in 1932, as compared with 1931, while it may be of interest to mention that, as from India, there have been shipments of gold from Siam, though of course of comparatively small amount at about £2,000,000. The terms of the new Constitution established in Siam have been approved by the King, and this seems to be working smoothly so far as our information goes. The new Government has inaugurated rigid economy with increased taxation and as a result the financial position has improved, the latest Budget estimates showing a small surplus, while by raising an internal loan it is hoped that various development schemes which were held up last year will be resumed. The Government, however, and British firms established in Siam are not unnaturally concerned with the effect the Ottawa Agreement is likely to have upon the exports of that country and, in view of the fact that Siam buys so much more from than she sells to the British Empire, it will be unfortunate from the standpoint of British trade if she takes offence and retaliates. It is true that her exports of rice to Empire markets are small, but in the case of her next largest export, timber, it is a more serious matter, as not only has a duty of 10 per cent. been imposed upon imports into the United Kingdom, but the duty in India has been raised to a prohibitive level. Our relations with Siam have always been so friendly that, apart from the large interests of British firms in the trade of that country, it will be a loss to this country if these relations are disturbed.

Dutch East Indies.

In the Dutch East Indies, where the currency is still linked to gold, the financial position and the conditions of trade can only be described as deplorable as, while there was a slight improvement in the price during the year, stocks of sugar are still excessive and, as you know, the price of rubber continued to fall. If conditions there do not improve, it may be necessary to reconsider the recent extension of our business to the Dutch East Indies, where there is now much competition and high taxation; another reason being that, with the Dutch East Indies on the Gold Standard and sugar so highly protected in India, the shipments to that country have almost ceased.

Mauritius.

There was no cyclone to damage the sugar crop in Mauritius last year, so that with a moderate advance in the price, the additional preference on imports into this country and the financial assistance given to the planters to cover the damage done by the last cyclone, there may be said to have been some improvement in conditions in the Island.

China and Hong Kong.

It is always difficult to know what to say about China, but in spite of disturbances caused by Communists, brigandage and defective transport, to say nothing of the continued conflict with Japan in Manchuria or Manchukuo, and latterly in Jehol, and the lack of a strong Central Government, the trade of the country goes on, though in the absence of figures it is impossible to make any comparison with previous years.

The fluctuations in silver, which tended downwards during the past year, were not so wide as in 1931, the highest and lowest prices being 20.7/10 and 10/8 respectively, the Hong Kong dollar and the Shanghai tael moving more or less in sympathy with silver, apart from speculative operations. The total figures of our balance sheet have increased by £1,543,408. We have also been able to add £225,000 to the Reserve Fund and to the £1,210,000 from Banking Companies and other sources, adding that our

The Blue Taxicabs Limited.

NOTICE.

Our Patrons are hereby notified that from the 1st day of May, 1933 the fares for taxicab hire will revert to the old tariff—i.e. 40 cents first mile and ten cents for each subsequent quarter mile.

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5 " " " \$3.00 " "

7 " " " \$4.20 " "

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For large and small cabs or public cars Ring 57417 & 57714 and car will be sent immediately from nearest stand.

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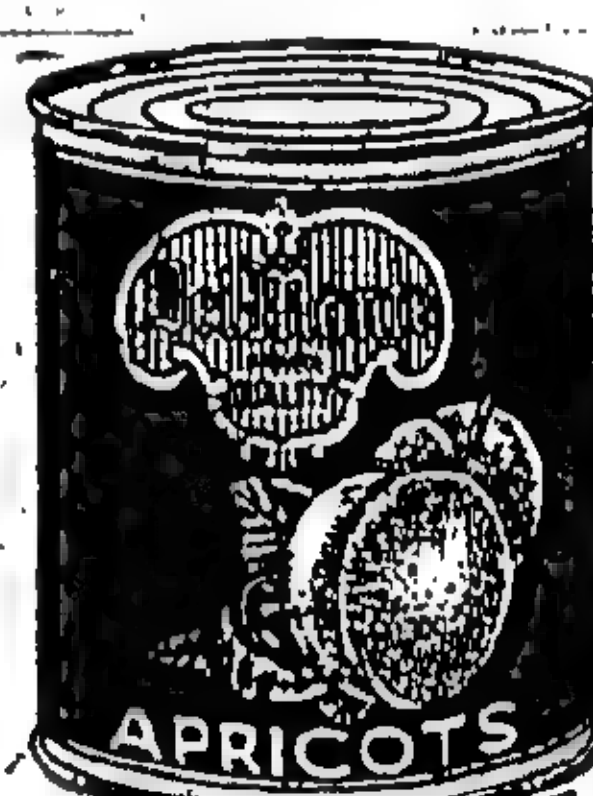
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Hong Kong Weekly Press

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working expenses have been considerably reduced.

Of our prospects in the current year I would not venture to make any prophecy. There are too many uncertain features and vital questions, political and economic, that require settlement. As far as present indications are a guide, we can hardly expect 1933 to show any improvement on 1932, but whatever

the future has in store we believe we are in the fortunate position of being strong enough to face any possible difficulties, and organised and ready to meet and to take advantage of any revival in trade in and with the countries wherein our interests lie.

In conclusion I would like to pay a tribute to the work of the staff at home and abroad.

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE. SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27.							
Buyers	Sellers	Nominal	THURSDAY, APRIL 27.	Buyers	Sellers	Nominal	THURSDAY, APRIL 27.
Banks							
\$1,710	H.K. Banks	...	...	\$1,715	...
...	...	212 1/2	Do. (London)	...	...	213 1/2	ex div
...	...	213 1/2	Chartered Bank	...	...	214	...
...	...	224 1/2	Mercantile Bks. "A"	...	...	225	...
...	...	291	Do. "C"	...	...	291 1/2	...
...	...	\$100	Bank of East Asia	...	...	\$101 1/2	...
...	...	\$80	N. O. & S. Bank	...	...	\$81	...
...	...	\$6.40	Am. O. & S. Bank	...	...	\$6.40	...
...	...	\$6.00	Ch. Fin. Corp. Ord.	...	...	\$6.00	...
...	Do. Prof. S	...	...	...	...
Insurance							
\$1,380	Canton Insurance	...	...	\$1,370	...
...	...	\$2.35	Underwriters	...	...	\$2.35	...
...	...	\$5.60	Union Insurance	...	...	\$5.45	...
...	...	\$6.00	China Fire	...	...	\$6.25	...
...	H.K. Fire	...	...	\$6.50	...
...	...	\$6.25	International Assoc. S.	...	...	...	...
Shipping							
...	Douglases	...	...	334	...
...	...	\$2	Steamboats	...	...	332	...
...	...	\$2	Indos (prof.)	...	...	35 1/2	...
...	...	\$2	Do. (def.)	...	...	30 1/2	...
...	...	44 1/2	Shells	...	...	42 1/2	...
...	Waterboats	...	...	20 1/2	...
Mining							
...	Bongueta	...	...	324	...
...	...	43 1/2	Venezuela Gold Flds.	...	...	43	...
...	...	29 1/2	Kailans	...	...	25 1/2	...
...	...	\$11	Langkats (sig) S.	...	...	\$8 1/2	...
...	...	\$2	Explorations S.	...	...	\$3 1/2	...
...	...	\$4 1/2	Shanghai Loans S.	...	...	\$3 1/2	...
...	...	\$9.30	Raubs	...	...	\$9.50	...
...	Tronoh Mines	...	...	13 1/2	...
...	...	35 cts.	Benguet Explorations	...	...	...	...
...	Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.	...	...	...	...
...	...	\$1.30	H.K. & K. Wharves	...	...	\$1.30	...
...	...	\$3.35	Provident (old)	...	...	\$4	...
...	...	\$1.30	Do. (new)	...	...	\$2.40	...
...	...	\$1.81	H.K. & W. Docks	...	...	\$2	...
...	...	\$10	S. China Motors	...	...	\$8	...
...	...	\$13.30	Shanghai Docks S.	...	...	\$13.30	...
...	...	\$8	New Engineering S.	...	...	\$8	...
...	...	\$300	Hongkwa S.	...	...	...	...
Lands, Hotels, and Buildings							
...	H.K. Hotels	...	...	\$5.65	...
...	...	\$75	H.K. Lands	...	...	\$74 1/2	...
...	...	\$3.60	Shanghai Lands S.	...	...	...	...
...	...	\$14	Metropolitan Lands	...	...	...	...
...	...	\$7	H.K. Realities	...	...	...	...
...	...	\$14.75	China Do.	...	...	...	...
...	...	\$137	Do. Debentures S.	...	...	...	...
...	...	\$14	Humphreys	...	...	\$13.50	...
...	...	\$140	Asia Realities "A" S.	...	...	...	...
...	...	\$20	Do. "B" S.	...	...	...	...
...	Chinese Estates	...	...	...	...
Cotton Mills							
...	Evos	...	...	\$15.30	...
...	Shui Cottons S.	...	...	\$95	...
...	Zoong Sings	...	...	\$14	...
...	Wing On Textiles (S.)	...	...	\$100	...
Public Utilities							
...	Tramways	...	...	21 1/2	...
...	Peak Trans (old)	...	...	316	...
...	Do. (new)	...	...	38	...
...	Star Ferries	...	...	\$80 1/2	...
...	Yauwai Ferries (old)	...	...	30	...
...	Do. (new)	...	...	...	...
...	China Lights (old)	...	...	\$12.30	...
...	Do. (new)	...	...	...	...
...	H.K. Electric	...	...	\$72 1/2	...
...	Macao do.	...	...	...	...
...	Sandakan Lights	...	...	...	...
...	Telephones	...	...	\$26.25	...
...	China Buses S.	...	...	...	...
...	Traction	...	...	...	...
...	Do. (prof.)	...	...	...	...
Industrials							
...	Malayan Sugars	...	...	\$27	...
...	Caldbeck, (ord.) S.	...	...	...	...
...	Macgregor's (pref.) S.	...	...	...	...
...	Canton Ice	...	...	\$6	...
...	Cements (comb.)	...	...	\$6.60	...
...	Do. (old)	...	...	...	...
...	Do. (new)	...	...	...	...
...	Ropes	...	...	...	...
...	Ch. Agriculture	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous							
...	Dairy Farms	...	...	\$27	...
...	Der A. Wings	...	...	...	...
...	Amusements	...	...	\$12 1/2	...
...	Ch. Entertainment	...	...	...	...
...	Constructions (old)	...	...	...	...
...	Do. (new)	...	...	...	...
...	Lane Crawford	...	...	...	...
...	Mackintosh	...	...	...	...
...	Nanyang Tobacco	...	...	...	...
...	Sincere	...	...	...	...
...	Watsons	...	...	\$7.90	...
...	Wm. Powell	...	...	...	...
...	M. Greyhound	...	...	...	...
...	S. C. Enterprises	...	...	...	...
...	United Theatres S.	...	...	...	...
...	B. Ind. G. Bonds	...	...	69 1/2	...
...	H.K. Govt. Loans	...	...	\$105	...
...	Wallace Harper	...	...	...	...
...	China Sports Ltd.	...	...	...	...
...	H.K. Wing On	...	...	\$220	...
...	Shai Do	...	...	\$160	...

MONEY AND MARKETS

FINANCIAL NOTES FROM LONDON

Lyons New Stock: Rolls Royce Leeds: Cotton Trade and the Silver Market: Unilever's Ltd.: India and Japanese Cotton

(Special Air-Mail Service)

LONDON, April 11.

LYONS £1,700,000 NEW DEBS

Underwriting will take place today for an issue of £1,700,000 4 p.c. First Mortgage Redeemable Debenture stock of J. Lyons & Co., the famous caterers. The issue price is 101 p.c., and the stock will be redeemed at par in 1973, subject to the company's option to repay holders at par after January 1, 1963.

The object of the issue is to replace, at a considerable saving of interest, existing Debenture stocks and mortgages, the holders of which are given the right of conversion. Applications from shareholders and employees will be given preferential consideration.

The new stock is specifically secured on properties to the value of over £2,600,000, and the annual interest requirements are covered more than twelve times by profits in each of the past five years. It is estimated that the profits for the year to March 31, last will more than suffice to pay dividends at the same rate as last year. The exceptionally high standing of the borrowers is indicated by the redemption yield of 23 1/2 p.c. offered by the new stock, and by the fact that £500,000 of the issue has already been applied for but not allotted. Subscription lists will open on Tuesday.

ROLLS ROYCE SUCCESS

The experience of the Rolls-Royce Co. is the best tribute to the excellence of its product. During a year when the staple industries were at their lowest state of activity this undertaking, which manufactures a costly luxury commodity, is able to report an improvement in its business. It is, it may be presumed, another instance of the best proving in the end to be the most serviceable. The Rolls-Royce engine is, of course, pre-eminent, and the growing use of the aeroplane is becoming a remunerative branch of the company's products. Lord Wargrave at the annual meeting yesterday drew attention to the success of the British aeroplanes fitted with Rolls-Royce engines, and both the land and air speed records held by Britain have been achieved by machines fitted with the company's engines.

COTTON TRADE AND SILVER

A resolution urging the need for a rise in the price of silver was passed at a meeting yesterday of the general committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations. The resolution pointed out that the contraction of the cotton textile industry of this country due to the loss of trade with Far Eastern customers, whose purchasing power depends on the sterling value of silver.

It was resolved to urge the Government to make a more extensive use of silver in the coinage, and to take international action at the earliest possible opportunity to increase the price of silver, "which should be stabilised at a minimum price of 24d. per oz."

CHINA SILVER DOLLAR

The Chinese Government is apparently making another effort to give China a uniform currency, says *The Times* of April 10. At the beginning of March the Government's new central mint at Shanghai began operations, and is minting a new standard silver dollar. The Chinese authorities intend that the new silver standard coins should be substituted for the tael, and the new dollars have been made exchangeable for taels on the basis of 71.50 taels for \$100. For a long time British banks in Shanghai have had accounts in both taels and Chinese dollars, for of late years the Chinese dollar has largely ousted the various foreign dollars which once circulated in China. Taels have been mainly used for large transactions, and the dollar for retail purposes. As a fixed ratio has been arranged between taels and dollars, the Shanghai exchange can still be quoted on the basis of the tael, but the latest messages from Shanghai indicate that the exchange may shortly be quoted on a dollar basis, in which case it would be about 1s. 2 1/2d. in place of 1s. 8 1/2d. as at present. The tael is a weight of silver of a given fineness, and has for many years constituted the standard in general use for banking and commercial operations. The new dollar weighs 26.6971 grammes, and contains 88 per cent. of pure silver.

JAPANESE COMPETITION IN INDIA

The serious position of the Indian cotton textile industry was described by Mr. H. P. Mody, chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, at the annual meeting. He referred to the "utterly inadequate measure of protection" given to the industry against the inroads of Japanese manufacturers.

During the last few months (Mr. Mody said) the association had repeatedly urged the Government of India to realize the situation and prevent the ruin of a great national industry at the hands of foreign competitors. He announced that a deputation of millowners from all parts of India had received permission to wait on the Viceroy to urge the industry's case. Prompt and effective steps would need to be taken if a complete breakdown was to be avoided.

Mr. Mody pointed out that since the Government of India took action on the Tariff Board's report, dealing with the depreciation of the yen, the yen had depreciated much further. The result had been that the additional protective duty had proved wholly ineffective in preventing Japanese penetration into the Indian market, and wholly insufficient to enable the Indian textile industry to realize a fair selling price for its products.

The Times of India, commenting on the speech, refers to the recent closing down of mills in various parts of Bombay Presidency as a preliminary step to the introduction either of lower wages or of greater labour efficiency by insistence on the operatives attending more looms. The newspapers express the view that, in addition to such action, the problem of the internal reorganization of the industry must be taken in hand.

HONG KONG STOCK MARKET.

YESTERDAY'S OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS

It has been a rather cheerless day to-day, with prices giving way generally, even though the volume of trading was limited in the extreme.

Unions broke heavily, and were on offer at \$525.

Sales.

Hongkong Banks, \$1,715.
Benguet Explorations, 35 cents.
Hotels, \$6.70.
Ewo Cottons (Shanghai), \$14.30.
Macao Electric, \$25.
Telephones, \$27.
Cements (Combined), \$6.40/6.50.

Buyers.

Canton Insurance, \$1,360.
H.K. Fire Insurance, \$250.
Douglases, \$32.
H.K. & K. Wharves, \$128.
H.K. Realities, \$7.10.
Chinese Estates, \$26.
Hongkong Tram, \$21.
H.K. Electric, \$72.
Macao Electric, \$25.
H.K. Govt. Loans, 0% prem.

Sellers.

Union Insurance, \$550.
Union Waterboats, \$15.
Cements (Combined), \$6 1/2.

THE EXCHANGE MARKET

MESSRS. ROZA BROS. REPORT.

Messrs. Roza Bros., have forwarded us the following exchange market report for yesterday.

Silver prices dropped yesterday to the extent of 1.15/16d. for both deliveries, quotations being 18 1/2 for Ready and 18 3/4 for Forward. Silver advances indicated the drop to American speculators having sold. The market rallied sharply in the afternoon and business was done at the close at 19 1/2d. In America the market opened weak with business done as low as 34 1/2 but reacted subsequently to 35 7/8 for Spot.

New York advices reported the rate to be 3.60 and the market was erratic.

Market.

Quiet, the tone was steady.

Sterling.

There were sellers after the opening at 1/4 1/2 April, 1/4 7/16 May and 1/4 9/16 June, buyers bidding 1/16 higher. Subsequently a small business was done at 1/4 6/16 for June and also 1/4 17/32 June and 1/4 1/4 May. The market closed at 1/4 1/2 with sellers at 1/4 7/16 April, 1/4 15/32 May and 1/4 17/32 June, buyers at 1/4 1/4 April-May and 1/4 1/16 June.

Gold Dollars.

Business was reported at 28 1/2 for June delivery. There were sellers at 28 1/2 cash, 28 3/16 May and 28 1/2 June, buyers at 1/4 higher respectively.

Yen.

Merchants were quoted at 109 1/2 for near delivery.

Shanghai Dollars.

Were quoted at 109 for near delivery.

Shanghai.

Business was reported at 1/3 3/16 for June delivery. There were sellers at 1/3 1/16 April, buyers probably at 1/3 1/4 for near delivery.

IN THE AFTERNOON

The market was quiet in the afternoon.

Sterling.

Business was reported at 1/4 17/32 for May delivery, finishing with sellers at 1/4 1/4 April-May and 1/4 9/16 June, buyers probably at 1/32 higher.

Gold Dollars.

Business was done at 28 7/16 for June delivery. The market closed with sellers at 28 1/2 for cash, 28 3/16 May, 28 5/16 second half May and 28 7/16 June, buyers at 1/16 higher respectively.

Yokohama 1/3 1/16
Milan 60 3/16
South African £ 99 1/2-100 1/2 per £100 sterling.
War Loan 2 1/2 100 7/16
Silver (Spot) 18 1/2
Silver (Forward) 18 0/16



Weekly Sailings Transpacific

To San Francisco, Los Angeles & New York via Panama	To Seattle and Victoria
Fortnightly sailings on Wednesdays	Fortnightly sailings on Saturdays
Pres. Lincoln May 10	Pres. Cleveland May 6
Pres. Hoover May 24	Pres. Taft May 20
Pres. Wilson June 7	Pres. Jefferson June 3
Pres. Coolidge June 21	Pres. Cleveland June 24
Pres. Jackson July 5	Pres. Taft July 8

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Pres. Van Buren Apr. 29	Pres. Folk May 27
Pres. Garfield May 13	Pres. Adams June 10

TO MANILA

Next Sailing Pres. Van Buren April 29, 8 a.m.			
Pres. Cleveland	Apr. 29	Pres. Hoover	May 18
Pres. Lincoln	May 2	Pres. Polk	May 27
Pres. Garfield	May 13	Pres. Jefferson	May 27
Pres. Taft	May 13	Pres. Wilson	May 20

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[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York: April 26.				Dow Jones Averages:				High—1932				Low: Apr. 25			
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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu

ASAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 10th May
TAIYO MARU (Starts from Kobe) ... Thursday, 27th May
CHICHIBU MARU ... Wednesday, 7th June
TATSUTA MARU ... Wednesday, 21st June

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER.

HIKAWA MARU (Starts from Kobe) ... Monday, 22nd May
HIYE MARU (Starts from Kobe) ... Monday, 5th June

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

HARUNA MARU ... Saturday, 29th April
KATORI MARU ... Saturday, 13th May
KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 27th May

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports

KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 27th May
ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 24th June

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TOKIWA MARU ... Saturday, 29th April
GINYO MARU ... Thursday, 11th May

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

BOKUYO MARU ... Monday, 1st May

NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Beyrouth, Istanbul, Piraeus,
Genoa & Valencia.

+ TOYOOKA MARU ... Tuesday, 16th May

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

+ CALCUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 29th April
+ MURORAN MARU ... Tuesday, 9th May

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

+ YAMAGATA MARU (Mojik direct) ... Thursday, 4th May
HAKONE MARU ... Friday, 12th May
ATSUTA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Friday, 19th May
SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 27th May

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To SHANGHAI.

D'ARTAGNAN ... 9th May
ANDRE LEBON ... 23rd May
FELIX ROUSSEL ... 6th June
PORTHOUS ... 20th June
ARABIS ... 4th July
OHEONEAUX ... 18th July
ATHOS II ... 1st Aug.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 15th Aug.

To SHANGHAI.

ANDRE LEBON ... 8th May
FELIX ROUSSEL ... 23rd May
PORTHOUS ... 6th June
ARABIS ... 20th June
OHEONEAUX ... 4th July
ATHOS II ... 18th July
D'ARTAGNAN ... 1st Aug.
ANDRE LEBON ... 15th Aug.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syrian Ports, East Africa, Malabar, by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Panama.

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For NOUMEA via Haiphong s.s. "LAPEROUSE" on or about 14th May, 1933.

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Shipping News

Daily Statement. Clearances.
Ships in Harbour, etc.YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT
RETURNSIMPORTS 17,390 TONS;
THROUGH PORTS
20,570 TONS.The returns, shown at the Har-
bour Office of vessels carrying cargo
to the Colony during the 24 hours
ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

Cargo for Through

British. H.K. Ports

Baron Napier, 2,500 3,380

Taiman, Canton 770

Szechuen, Swatow 170 1,450

Empress of Asia, Shanghai 1,320 1,150

Hinsang, Sandakan 4,800

Fooshing, Canton 160

Apocoy, Saigon 2,500

Haining, Swatow 460

Hydrangea, Swatow 250

American, 8,200 11,710

New Orleans, Manila 7,060

Danish, 7,060

Jutlandia, Shanghai 300

Michael Jensen, Singapore 620

Norwegian, 920

Sandviken, Swatow 380 950

French, 380 950

Henri Riviere, Canton 150

Portuguese, 150

On Chao, K. C. Wan 2,400

Japanese, 2,400

Bengal Maru, Singapore 2,340 6,710

Hozan Maru, Swatow 1,220

Chinese, 3,560 6,710

Wong Shek, Kung, Saigon 1,800

Total, 17,390 20,570

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought
Asiatic deck passengers to the
Colony during the 24 hours ended
at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Tainan (British), Canton 252

Szechuen (British), Swatow 130

Hin Sang (British), Sandakan 15

Apocoy (British), Saigon 158

Haining (British), Swatow 265

Hydrangea (British), Swatow 160

Michael Jensen (Danish), Sin-
gapore 115Sandviken (Norwegian), Swa-
tow 149Henri Riviere (French), Can-
ton 63

Total, 1,321

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures dur-
ing the period under review were:

Arr. Dep.

British 9 9

American 1 0

Danish 2 0

Norwegian 1 4

French 1 0

Portuguese 1 0

Japanese 2 3

Chinese 1 2

Dutch 0 4

Total, 18 22

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following merchants ships
were in port yesterday:—

Wharves.

Kowloon—Jutlandia, Empress of

Asia, Bengal Maru.

O.S.K.—Hozan Maru.

Douglas—Leprick—Haining.

Docks.

Kowloon—Lanchow, Tin Seng.

Yachting, Desays.

(Continued on next Column)

VESSELS DUE

Ajax, B. & S., June 13.

Antenor, B. & S., May 20.

Asama Maru, N.Y.K., May 8.

Andro Lobos, Messageries, May 9.

Hennrich, Gibb's, May 3.

Hutan, P. & O., April 28.

Burdwan, P. & O., May 12.

Calcutta Maru, N.Y.K., April 28.

Changte, B. & S., June 9.

Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., June 2.

City of Shanghai, Bank Line, May 12.

Conto Verde, Doddwell's, May 6.

Dollus, B. & S., June 15.

Empress of Asia, C.P.S., May 3.

Empress of Canada, C.P.S., May 12.

Empress of Japan, C.P.S., May 9.

Empress of Russia, C.P.S., May 24.

Eunaeus, B. & S., May 7.

Felix Roussey, Messageries, May 23.

Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., June 10.

Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 10.

Hakodate Maru, N.Y.K., June 8.

Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., May 12.

Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., April 28.

Haveland, Johnson, May 17.

Ixon, B. & S., May 3.

Kaiser-I-Hind, P. & O., May 17.

Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., April 29.

Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.

Katori Maru, N.Y.K., May 12.

Kishino Maru, N.Y.K., May 20.

Kishu Maru, N.Y.K., May 20.

Kishu Maru, N.Y.K., May 20.

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Kishu Maru, N.Y.K., May 20.

Kishu Maru, N.Y.K., May 20.

ARRIVALS.

April 28.

Empress of Asia, British str., 8,583
tons, Capt. A. V. R. Lovegrove,
from Shanghai, Kowloon Wharf
—C.P.R.Hin Sang, British str., 1,863 tons,
Capt. A. D. Kelman, from
Sandakan, buoy No. B22—J.M.
& Co.Kueichow, British str., 1,216 tons,
Capt. A. H. Rathurst, from
Tientsin, buoy No. B3—B. & S.New Orleans, American str., 3,856
tons, Capt. J. W. Anderson,
from Manila, buoy No. A7—
States S.S. Co.Wong Shek Kung, Chinese str.,
1,044 tons, Capt. A. Lathvel-
skv, from Saigon, buoy No. B5.
—Hing Lee & Co.

April 27.

Bengal Maru, Japanese str., 3,331
tons, Capt. K. Kurata, from
Singapore, Kowloon Wharf—
N.Y.K.Hop Sang, British str., 1,359 tons,
Capt. D. S. Pethick, from Can-
ton, buoy No. B1—J.M. & Co.Jenny Moller, British str., 1,627
tons, Capt. Wilkinson, from
Rangoon, Kowloon Bay—
Thoresen & Co.Michael Jensen, Danish str., 1,342
tons, Capt. F. Thaysen, from
Singapore, buoy No. B16—Chiu
Seng Hong.Tai Lee, Chinese str., 1,044 tons,
Capt. Maki, from Canton, buoy
No. B4—Loong Tai Hong.Ying Chow, British str., 1,316 tons,
Capt. C. Harris-Walker, from
Canton, buoy No. B21—B. & S.

CLEARANCES

April 27.

Bengal Maru, for Moji.

C. Henri Riviere, for Hoihow.
Changchow, for Newchwang.
Empress of Asia, for Manila.Hop Sang, for Swatow.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Jenny Moller, for Swatow.Jutlandia, for San Francisco.
Kueichow, for Canton.
Kueichow, for Hongkong.New Orleans, for Shanghai.
Tai Lee, for Newchwang.
Tinhow, for Saigon.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. Nellore
left Moji for this port on the 27th
instant, a.m., and is due here on
May 1 at about a.m.MECHANICAL FISH
DETECTOR

FOR TAKING SOUNDINGS.

HOPES FROM A NEW DEVICE

A remarkable device, which not
only gives the depth of water, under
a ship and the nature of the
bed of the sea, but may ultimate-
ly be able to report the presence
of particular kinds of fish in the
neighbourhood of the ship, was re-
ferred to at the annual meeting in
London of the Marconi Interna-
tional Marine Communication
Company.Mr. F. S. Hayburn, the Chair-
man, said that this device, known
as the Echometer, was manufac-
tured by a subsidiary company,
and was used by British trawlers.
It embodied an optical system for
indicating the depth of water under
a ship. It was extremely simple
in operation and could be
manipulated by any member of
the ship's crew.Soundings could be obtained in-
stantaneously by pressing a button.
The presence of this gear on
board ship undoubtedly encour-
aged the taking of soundings fre-
quently, even during the most ad-
verse weather conditions, particu-
larly as no preparation was neces-
sary, nor was there any need to
reduce the speed of the vessel when
sounding.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

AT THE EASTERN EXTENSION,
AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA
TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

ADDRESSED FROM

Arnold Holts Hongkong

Hotel ... Singapore

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Schmitt Savarin Hotel ... Shanghai

Rose Dollar Colombo ... New York

Docks ... London

Mr. Drani Cdre H'kong

Hotel ... Shanghai

C. C. OLARKY,
Manager.

Hong Kong, April 27, 1933.

P. & O., British India
Apar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FORSTRAITS, JAVA, SUMATRA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEEN-
SLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL PORTWORTHLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BHUTAN"	6,000	29th Apr.	Bombay, Mars, Havre, L'don., H'bg, R'dm, A'wep, & Hull
"ALIFORE"	5,200	3rd May	Strait, Colombo & Bombay.
"RANORI"	17,000	6th May	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"CARPENTHAGE"	14,000	20th May	do
"SOUDAN"	6,800	27th May	Bombay, Mars, Havre, L'don., H'bg, R'dm, A'wep, & Hull
"NALDERA"	16,000	3rd June	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"KARAR-I-HIND"	12,000	17th June	do
"BURDWAN"	6,500	24th June	Bombay, Mars, Havre, London, H'bg, R'dm, A'wep, & Hull
"MANTUA"	11,000	1st July	Bombay, Marseilles & London
"KAWALPINDI"	17,000	16th July	do
"SOMALI"	6,800	22nd July	Bombay, Mars, Havre, L'don., H'bg, R'dm, A'wep, & Hull
"RANPUTA"	17,000	29th July	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"KAPUTANA"	17,000	12th Aug.	do
"BANGALORE"	6,000	10th Aug.	Bombay, Mars, Havre, L'don., H'bg, R'dm, A'wep, & Hull
"RANCHI"	17,000	26th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"CARTHAGE"	14,000	9th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"BHUTAN"	6,000	16th Sept.	B'bay, Mars, Havre, L'don., H'bg, R'dm, A'wep, & Hull
"NALDERA"	16,000	23rd Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"CORFU"	14,000	7th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"SOUDAN"	6,800	14th Oct.	Bombay, Mars, Havre, L'don., H'bg, R'dm, A'wep, & Hull

MAILS FOREIGN

SAIGON-MARSEILLES AIR MAIL SERVICE

Letters (Ordinary and registered but not insured), Postcards, and "Autres objets" (Commercial papers, Printed papers and Samples) will be accepted for transmission by this Service. Rates and conditions are shown in the schedules exhibited at the G.P.O. and Kowloon Office.

THE AIR MAIL SERVICE from SAIGON to EUROPE is weekly. The HONG KONG-SAIGON connection will be maintained by the regular fortnightly sailing of the ELKSNOCH mail steamer and an alternate week by any available steamers that can make the connection at SAIGON.

Letters for this route should be marked "Saigon-Marseilles Air Mail Service" and handed in at the G.P.O. or Kowloon Post Office.

Letters and postcards for Europe and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

INWARD MAILS.

EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters and Papers) London, 80th March and Parcel, 23rd March	Patroclus	28th Apr
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SEAHONGHAI	Shuikan	...	28th	Apr.
JAPAN and SEAHONGHAI	Hakusui Maru	...	25th	Apr.
JAPAN	Tokitsuna Maru	...	28th	Apr.
JAPAN	...	...	...	Yakushiji Maru	...	28th	Apr.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN and SEAHONGHAI	...	...	...	Pres. Cleveland	...	28th	Apr.
(Seattle, 8th April)	...	...	...	Soochoo	...	28th	Apr.
SEAHONGHAI and SHANGHAI	...	...	...	Kaga Maru	...	29th	Apr.
SEAHONGHAI and SHANGHAI	...	...	...	Tai Yuen	...	30th	Apr.
SEAHONGHAI and EUROPE via SIBERIA	...	...	...	Tybadak	...	30th	Apr.
(London, 8th April)	...	...	...	Altorn	...	1st	May.
JAPAN	...	...	...	Pres. Lincoln	...	1st	May.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN and SEAHONGHAI	...	...	...	Taima	...	2nd	May.
(San Francisco, 7th April)	...	...	...	Empress of Asia	...	3rd	May.
CALCUTTA and STRAITS	...	...	...	Naldora	...	3rd	May.
MANILA	...	...	...	Hawani Maru	...	3rd	May.
EUROPE via SUEZ (Letters and Papers)	...	...	...	Takada	...	3rd	May.
London, 6th April and Parcels	...	...	...		...
30th March	...	...	...		...
JAPAN	...	...	...		...
JAPAN	...	...	...		...

STRAITS	...	Conte Verde	...	8th May.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANG-	...			
HA! (San Francisco, 13th April)	...	Amasa Maru	...	8th May.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For	Per	Date and Time
Peikow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	<i>Ying Chow</i>	Friday, 29th
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	<i>Yin King</i>	Noon
Amoy	<i>Pies. Van Buren</i>	3.55 p.m.
		5.00 p.m.
Mauritius, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 27th May	<i>Haruna Maru</i>	Kosulou 1.0 p.m. Reg. 4.0 p.m. Letters 4.30 p.m. G.P.O. Reg. 5.00 p.m. Letters 6.00 p.m.
		Saturday, 29th, Kosulou 1.0 p.m. Reg. 3.10 p.m.

Posters for "Saigon—Marseil- les Air Mail Service" ...	Apoey ...	Reg. 1.00 P M Let. 2.00 P M G.P.O. Reg. 2.00 P M Let. 2.30 P M
Yagon ... Anila ...	Apoey Pres. Cleveland ...	3.20 P M 4.3 P M
Yangkok via Swatow ... Swatow, Amoy and Formosa ...	Kaying ... Huan Maru ...	Sunday, 30th, 9.00 A M 9.00 A M
Japan, *EUROPE via Siberia and *South America Ports ... Fochow ...	Bokuyo Maru Hokuyo ...	Monday, 31st, 10.30 A M 3.30 P M
Manila, Makassar and Sourabaya ... Swatow, Amoy and Fochow ... Manila, Rabaul, *Australia and *New Zealand via Brisbane—due Brisbane, 19th May ... Manila ...	Tifbadak ... Hsiyang ... Huloro ... Reg. Lino In ...	Tuesday, 2nd, 9.2 A M 2.10 P M Parcels 3.0 P M Reg. 3.45 P M Letters 4.30 P M 4.30 P M
Madakan ...	Hinsang ...	Wednesday, 3rd, 3.30 P M
Ceylon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa ... Australia and New Zealand via Brisbane —due Brisbane, 17th May ...	Hawaii Maru ... Melbourne Maru ...	Thursday, 4th, 10.30 A M Parcels 2.00 P M Reg. 3.45 P M Letters 3.20 P M
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and *EUROPE via Vancouver, B.C.,—due Vancouver, B.C., 32nd May and *EUROPE via Siberia ...	Emp. of Asia ...	Parcels 3.00 P M Reg. 4.15 P M Letters 5.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow ...	Shipping ...	Friday, 5th, 2.00 P M Kooloon 2.0 Par. 5th, 4.20 A Reg. 5th, 4.00 A Letters 10.00 A G.P.O. Par. 5th, 5.00 P M Reg. 5th, 2.40 A Letters 10.30 A
Ceylon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa ... *EUROPE via Marseilles—due Mar- seilles, 2nd June ...	Banchi ...	Saturday, 6th, 10.00 A M
Shanghai ...	Conte Verde ...	

* Subscribed correspondence only.

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